The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

The following persons are engaged as special contributors to the columns of *The Independent*, over their own signatures:—Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D. (C.). Rev. H. W. Beecher (*), and Mrs. H. B. Stowe (H. B. S.)

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Our Special Contributors.

GOD'S GIFT IN THE RAIN.

Rain, rain, rain! How beautiful is the rain! What a gift of heaven's kindness is the rain! How softly, kindly, sweetly, compassionately it comes down! What an expression of *mercy;* for He "causeth his rain on the just and the unjust, the evil and the good! What a refreshing and revival to all nature in the hour of her utmost need! For this drought has been terrible. It has made us feel the preciousness of our most common mercies, and again and again has thrown us back in thankfulness and confidence upon the earliest antique covenant of God with Noah, and that great promise, covering all generations to the day of doom, that "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

Only the day before this blessed rain, the sun went down in an atmosphere of smoke and mist, looking as bloodshot and dry, as if struggling through dim eclipse, distressing half the nations. Yet there were tokens in the air that in an ordinary season would have promised rain; but as all signs fail in dry weather, and had proved delusive for many weeks, so we feared that they would continue to fail now. But in the dead hours of the night we were awakened by the pattering of the rain on the roof and the windows and the trees. What a blessed sound, what music, what melody! It was like the whispering and laughing of a troop of little children come to our bed-room to wake us up. Few things are pleasanter, any time, than in the stillness of the night, in the country, to hear the rain. But after such a drought, how grateful, how welcome, how rejoicing!

And now the blessing of Jacob and of Moses is visibly descending. "Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon, and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills, and for the precious things of the earth and the fullness thereof, and for the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush." How many such passages, and with what power, have come to mind in this past season of burning heat, *sirocco* air, and dryness, and now in the grateful return of clouds laden with such abundant blessings! Rain, rain, rain! Did ever any body know before what a precious thing of heaven the rain is, and what an immediate gift of the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush? As the worth of a cup of cold water is not known till we are thirsty, so the passages that mark the rain as God's direct bestowal are not seen in their beauty till there comes a drought. And thus, indeed, the whole word of God needs affliction and trial in ourselves to disclose the power and glory of its meanings, or *rather* to make us feel and note them, and enter into its depths. When we personally sympathize, then we understand, then we notice. Personal experience is the awakened and intuitive eye, the evidence and penetration of things till then not seen.

"Break not thy covenant with us, O Lord! Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles that can cause rain? Or can the heavens give showers? Art not thou he, O Lord, our God? Therefore we will wait on thee, for thou hast made all these things." The Jews felt this, when their nobles sent their little ones to the waters and to the cisterns, and found no water, but returned with their vessels empty; they were ashamed and confounded, and covered their heads, for the ground was chapt because there was no rain in the earth, and the plowmen were ashamed and covered their heads. Then with what power came the word of the Lord, in that fifteenth of Jeremiah, commanding them to wait upon God. For the rain is God's perpetual witness, that he is a God of mercy. "He left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. Yea, it is God, who giveth rain upon the earth, and sendeth water upon the fields."

And that beautiful sixty-fifth Psalm: "Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice. Thou visitest the earth and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness, and thy paths drop fatness." We have just read that psalm in family prayers, the morning after the rain, as we had read Jeremiah's outpouring of anguish and of prayer in the midst of the drought; and when had we ever perused them, or listened to them, with half so much sense of their beauty and power?

Every creature that prays at all, was praying for rain. The air was filled with the same smoky haze that for weeks has smothered the landscape. Day after day the sun had gone down like a ball of fire, red, portentous, ominous of wrath and plagues. The whole country was russet as a stubble-field, and the very meadows dry as the dried hay. The farmers were topping their corn, or cutting it down, the ears with the stalk, to fodder the cattle. The green color had died out of the fields, and even the leaves of the trees were curling as if swept by a fire. Down in the swamps and marsh meadows the very mosses were drying up, and the dark loam baking like the mud of the Nile under the sun of Egypt. The lowly little cranberry vines were losing their life, and the berries were dropping off half ripe and shriveled. Where the flag-root grew and flourished, the roots and swamp-grasses were all matted and black like trodden tinder. The wells and the springs were failing. People that had gone into the country for recreation had to leave their houses because of the difficulty of getting the supplies of water requisite for household life. The very heathen, in such a case, would begin to think of God, and to ask, What is to be the end of all this, if God do not interpose and have mercy upon us?

And now at length the rain has come in earnest; both the small rain and the great rain of His strength; in one form or another, a night and a day, and yet another night, it has descended; and already what a change in the whole face of nature! It is a revival of life, it is almost a new creation. The forest receives it like a sensitive intelligence, and the trees of the field clap their hands for joy.

"The thirsty ridges drink their fill
At God's creating call."

The air as well as the earth is renovated. The sun not only rises with new glory, but seems as if he had a new world to rise upon. The landscape is transfigured. A grove, and shady lane of luxuriant locusts, that the last time we rode through them were of a gray-dust color, like the road itself, shine now in fresh delicious green, and glitter and dance in the sun, as if every leaf enjoyed the air it breathes, and were quivering with delight. And what a wonderful chemistry of nature in the new created color of the grass! In twenty-four hours this rain changes the hue of the whole world. The fields that were as dry and destitute of verdure as the autumn stubble have received the moisture into their quick sensitive life, and one day's growth is enough to dye the whole robe of nature. Will the acutest search of science ever be able to trace the subtle processes by which this lovely, grateful, and refreshing green is extracted from the pellucid water? The clouds distill in clear crystal drops, and even a few hours after the rain has begun to descend, you begin to see its effect in the greenness of grass that before looked as if it had all been cast into the oven. Nature, that was sitting in sackcloth and ashes, has cast away her mourning, and appears again as in the beauty of her bridal array.

"Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing praises upon the harp unto our God; who covereth the heavens with clouds, who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains." Now come into play the magnificent questions in Job, when almost a whole nation is brought to anxious longings, watchings, and prayers for rain, and not the whole united ingenuity, science, or power of all the nations could draw the vail of one cloud over a single acre. "When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods cleave fast together, canst thou lift up thy voice to the clouds, that abundance of waters may cover thee? Canst thou send lightnings that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are? Hath the rain a father? Or who hath begotten the drops of dew? Who hath divided a water-course for the overflowing of waters, or a way for the lightning of thunder? to cause it to rain on the earth where no man is, on the wilderness, wherein there is no man, to satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth?"

When men feel to the quick their own helplessness in a great emergency, dependent on Providence, then they feel God's power. The sublimity of this natural theology of Job receives a most impressive demonstration, when God's command is on the heavens that they rain not. If all the inhabitants of the earth were gathered together in conclave, to devise expedients, what could the great democracy of mankind do? Yet there is the sea, the great ocean, water enough, if they could but evaporate it, and contrive machinery to waft it over the earth, and let it drop in showers. And must all the nations die, because not a creature nor a power among them can take the helm of the laws of nature, and keep the whole fabric from going wrong? Who that has passed through a long season of drought can doubt a universal or a particular providence? Most instructive it is, to see the manner, the constancy, the emphasis, with which the sacred writers appeal to the rain—its phenomena of production and descent—as the demonstration of a present, immediately acting, all-powerful, and merciful God.

"God thundereth marvelously with his voice; great things doeth he, which we can not comprehend. For he saith to the snow, Be thou on the earth; likewise to the small rain, and the great rain of his strength. Also by watering he weareth the thick cloud, he scattereth his bright cloud; and it is turned about by his counsels, that they may do whatever he commandeth them upon the face of the world in the earth. He causeth it to come, whether for correction, or for his laud, or for mercy. Behold God is great, and we know him not, neither can the number of his years be searched out. For he maketh small the drops of water; they pour down rain according to the vapor thereof, which the clouds do drop, and distill upon man abundantly. Also can any understand the balancings of the clouds? For by them judgeth he the people."

It is worthy of note, that it is not so much miracles, as God's ordinary providence in these constant processes of nature, as we call them, to which Divine Revelation refers us, as witnesses for God. The production and distribution of rain, from year to year, over the whole earth, with such careful, ceaseless, providential wisdom and power, more manifestly prove a present, acting, superintending God, than miracles. "Seek Him," says the prophet Amos, "that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night; *that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth;* the Lord is his name." A grand and mighty presentation of the whole process of the rain is here concentrated in one phrase, as the operation of Jehovah's providence and power. And, therefore, in the language of rebuke to those whom God disciplines with drought and famine, but who have neglected or resisted the moral impression, the Lord comes as to creatures who have rendered vain the most impressive exhibitions of the divine sovereignty and mercy, in a world of probation, and consequently have left nothing more for themselves but the final call to judgment. "I have withholden the rain from you, when there were yet three months to the harvest; and I caused it to rain upon one city, and caused it not to rain upon another city; one piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered. So two or three cities wandered unto one city to drink water, but they were not satisfied; *yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.*"

When God interrupts or withholds our ordinary mercies, or dries up the channels where we have been accustomed to see them flow, and the cool fountains where we have gone to drink, it is not only to call us more immediately to himself, but to make us look about, and see if we have made the most of the mercies he has lent us, to make us discover hidden blessings that we had neglected, deeper springs of love than we ever imagined he had set in our inheritance. The earth has always treasures that a lazy, unthrifty husbandry either knows not, or will not take the pains to discover and use. My friend, in this season of drought, has been wandering over his grounds, and surveying and divining, if possibly he might light upon some new and unexhausted fountain; and sure enough, by the help of the counsels of a wise old man, he was led to dig at the foot of a hill, and came upon a spring so cool, so pure, so fresh, so abundant, that it was worth perhaps all the cost and suffering of the whole drought to have found out that fountain. That old man, passing through the valley of Baca, made it a well, and there it now is, carefully walled up with stones, and secure against the Philistines. A deep, abundant fountain, discovered in the heart of dryness, is a wonderful gift. My friend thought it was a good lesson in spiritual things, and that in a spiritual dearth we must not only dig deeper, but dig in new places, as well as look up to God. C.

Lord's Prayer.—This is an authentic prayer which Christ set as a model, not as a *form*. It is set before the human family. It is the universal prayer. Beside its simplicity, its depth, its comprehensiveness, its majesty, there have gathered about this transparent model extensive interests. For now near two thousand years, it has been the prayer of all Christians. It was spoken by Christ. It was remembered and used by the Apostles. Their disciples adopted it. It became a universal prayer. It has lived both in the pure and in the corrupt Church. While the learned and cultured felt its significance, and breathed it forth as a part of their daily devotion, the poorest laborers, the most ignorant Christian servants were also touched by it, and comforted. It was imbedded into the conglomerate liturgies of the Church; and while in magnificent cities, and from the recesses of grand cathedrals it was uttered by gorgeous priests, amidst the smoke of incense, and chanting choirs, it still retained its simplicity, its depth, its spirituality. This sweet prayer lay amidst the Romish ritual like some little lake amidst mountains, piled up about it, overgrown with rank luxuriance, and full of the pomp of the seasons, while the lake lay tranquilly reflecting heaven in its bosom.

But while cathedrals listened to it, so did caves and dens of the earth, whither fled trembling and persecuted Christians from the wrath of corrupted hierarchs of a corrupted religion. This prayer has served its benignant purpose in all languages, and under every sky. Would you run eagerly to behold the spot where some memorable battle was fought? Would you turn aside and feel your heart stirred when standing upon the spot where Milton wrote his mighty epic? Would you feel the shadows of old days hovering about you, were you to stand in Luther's old church, or university room? Would you reverently stand, as I did, upon the place where Jonathan Edwards, a missionary among Stockbridge Indians, wrote his masterly treatise upon the Will? All these are mental states most natural to noble natures that feel themselves spoken to and rebuked for their littleness in every spot where some great heart has lived; and spoken to and inspired to heroism in every place where great and imperishable deeds have happened. What then shall one feel in the presence of this blessed prayer? It is the Lord's prayer. It has been the prayer of his universal Church! It was this that our mother taught us. It was the sacred sentences of this prayer that first opened our infant lips with the language of devotion. It is dear to our memory. It is full of the mists and budding desires of childhood. It is perfumed with parents' love. It is full of suggestions of home, brother, and sister, and mother. It was the *evening* prayer. When the sun had gone down, when shadows stretched themselves forth more widely, when the evening star hung silent over the horizon, when evening insects were full of chirpings, and the belated bat flung himself noiselessly about for his food, then, in the hush of the day, bended before a mother's knee, with little hands innocently put together, and held in hers, with stammering repetition we echo with our child's voice, the soft, low voice of mother as she uttered with love and awe this divinest prayer.

It is, therefore, as sacred as use, as love, as memory, as devotion, as the hope of heaven, and the love of goodness can make it! No using will wear it away. It is like the atmosphere. Stones crumble under continual footsteps, the hardest wood will wear under the softest hands that do ply it for years; but one may rush through the air for ever and *it* can not be chafed or worn. It has recovering force like fabled spiritual natures, when wounded with instant power to heal itself. And like that ethereal sunlit atmosphere is this divine prayer, that remains fresh in everlasting youth; no uttering can make it trite, no frequency can wear it out, no repetitions can tire the soul of it. It begins life with us, it goes through life dearer at every period; and when age begins to shiver and tremble among our decaying boughs, this is that which, like the damsel sought out for David, lies in our bosom, and lends us warmth, and breathes another life into our decaying life! *

SOLOMON'S SONG.

Nothing can be more delicate and beautiful than the Song of Songs, when properly translated. The son of David must not be held accountable for the singular blunders of incompetent translators, who, whatever else they may have been, were neither poets nor oriental scholars. Men that could not tell the difference between descriptions of the dress and of the naked person surely could not be expected to do justice to a highly imaginative allegoric poem. It is not intended to deny, that even with these disadvantages, the poem may possess high charms to a mind sufficiently elevated to ignore the defects of the translation, and to look through to the higher spiritual beauties of the poem itself. The experience of President Edwards and others is sufficient evidence that, in spite of the worst endeavors of our English translators, the poem is not entirely spoiled, although, to a majority of common readers, it may seem to be of no religious value.

Perhaps a majority of common readers would feel incredulous on hearing that this was designed for a spiritual allegory. The question would occur to them, whether it was probable that Solomon had any such idea, or whether this was an after-thought, a theological invention. Such incredulity, however, is groundless. "Nothing is more common in oriental literature than to represent high religious emotion under allegoric forms. "The Sufi sect," says Prof. Stowe, "have a large and regularly constructed lexicon, the very purpose of which is to give the allegoric meaning of the words most frequently used in poetry of this kind. The following are specimens:

Wine, . .	Devotion.
Sleep, . .	Meditation.
Perfume, . .	Religious hope.
Kiss, . .	Pious rapture.
Beauty, . .	Perfections of God.
Tresses, . .	Glory of God.
Lips, . .	Mysteries of God.
Ebriety, . .	Religious ardor."

Now let an Oriental, with such uses of language familiar to his mind from childhood, take up a poem opening thus:

"Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth,
For his love is better than wine,"

and he would say at once, this is a religious poem, and the subject relates to the rapture of communion with God.

That this usage was very ancient, and familiar to the Scripture poets, is well known. Adam and Eve were regarded by St. Paul as well-known types of Christ and the Church, an idea far more familiar to the Oriental Church in that day than to the Occidental in our own. When God entered into covenant with Israel at Sinai, he employed all the language appropriate to the marriage relation. The nation is the virgin daughter of Israel. She is espoused to God. He is her husband. Idolatry is everywhere spoken of as adultery; and he proclaims himself a jealous God.

All these uses of language Solomon was familiar with. And there were odes of his royal father where this style of illustration was elaborately worked up; for instance, the forty-fifth Psalm. No one doubts that David intended to write of Messiah when he says:

"I speak of the things which I have made touching the King."

Yet here he describes one "fairer than the children of men," "all whose garments smell of myrrh and aloes and cassia," and describes his glorious espousals to a queen who is "all glorious within," and her clothing of "wrought gold" richly embroidered. If, then, Solomon desired to express some of his more subtle and recondite imaginings in regard to Messiah and the Church, (and these were the central thoughts in the old Hebrew mind,) nothing would be more natural than that he should do it in this customary allegoric form. That Solomon *had* such thoughts who can doubt? Did not the grand problem of human life agitate his soul to its profoundest depths? Had he not the same searchings of spirit that David had as to what or what manner of times the Spirit indicated when he spoke of the sufferings of Messiah and the glory that should follow?

And was it not a most fascinating mystery to him how the Church (by which he of course would understand the Jewish nation) came to be in such a strange career as that which had been hers thus far on earth, and in what way she should work out its triumphant consummation?

But, if we look at the form, we find that it is almost altogether confined to the fortunes of two persons—Shelomoh, signifying the peaceful, and Shulamith, the feminine form of the same name, a rustic shepherdess, who becomes his bride. What more natural than this to represent Christ, *the prince of peace*, and his redeemed bride?

The question that heathen nations would naturally urge against Israel would be, that if she were espoused to the true God, how could it be accounted for that she had been in such an inferior situation? Four hundred years in bondage in Egypt, and five hundred years shut up in Canaan and harassed by constant invasions of surrounding nations of ancient renown. Why should the peculiar people of God be so much less prosperous than Egypt, Assyria, Tyre, Edom, and all the East? It was a question, a real question, and a great question, and one just suited to excite to the utmost the energies of such a mind as Solomon's.

How natural, then, to let the poem open by bringing the Church before us in the person of a shepherdess, humble, rural, driven out from her own patrimony, and forced to keep a vineyard not her own.

"Eye me not, because I am dark,
Because the sun hath looked upon me;
My mother's sons envied me;
They set me to keep the vineyards,
But *my* vineyard, that which is my *own*,
I have not kept it."

This resembles the confession ascribed by Paul to the whole Israel of God on earth, that they were strangers and sojourners on earth, and that they sought a heavenly fatherland. Hence the astonishment that such a royal prince as Shelomoh should stoop to solicit her affection. Hence her touching expressions of lowliness and self-depreciation, and her rapturous admiration of his noble traits. Hence her fears of losing him, and the anxious solicitude, the restlessness, and dreamy uncertainty that breathe through all her language while separated from him.

Some commentators think that in certain parts of the poem she is represented as asleep and dreaming. And what conception could more exquisitely portray the present dream-life of the Church on earth, severed from her Lord, and yearning for his return?

Take the following as a specimen, translated by Prof. C. E. Stowe:

"Shelomoh, both at the commencement and at the close of the dream, charges the daughters of Jerusalem not to awaken her.

Shelomoh.—I charge you, ye daughters of Jerusalem,
By the gazelles and fawns of the field,
That ye disturb her not,
That ye wake her not,
Till she please.

Shulamith, (*asleep and dreaming*)—The voice of my beloved!
Lo! he comes,
Leaping over the mountains,
Bounding over the hills.*
As a gazelle is my beloved,
As a fleeting fawn.
Lo! there he stands
Beyond the wall.
He looks through the lattice-work;
He glances at the window;
My beloved speaks,
He speaks to me:
'Arise, my love,
Arise, my fair one,
Come!
For see the winter is past,
The rain is over and gone;
The flowers are seen in the ground,
The time of song is come,
The voice of the turtle-dove
Is heard in our land;
The fig-tree is sweetening
Her green figs;
The blossoming vine
Sends forth its fragrance.
Arise, my love;
Arise, my fair one!
Come!
My dove is in the clefts of the rock,†
In the hiding-place of the precipice.
Let me see thy form;
Let me hear thy voice;
For thy voice is sweet,
For thy form is beautiful.'
Catch for me the foxes,‡
The little foxes
Which destroy the vines,
While the vineyard is in blossom.
My beloved is mine, and I am his,
He is feeding his flock among the wild flowers §
When the day breathes cool,
And the shadows grow long,
Return, O my beloved;
Bound like the gazelle, like the fleeting fawn,
Over the mountains which separate us.

By night upon my couch,*
I seek him whom my soul loveth;
I seek him and find him not.
I will arise, now,
I will go around the city,
In the streets and in the squares,
And seek him whom my soul loveth.
I seek him and find him not;
The watchmen met me,
Who patrol the city;
Saw ye him whom my soul loveth!
Scarcely had I passed them—
I found him whom my soul loveth:
I took hold of him,
I would not let him go,
Till I brought him
To the house of my mother,
To the chamber of her that bare me.

Shel.—I charge you, ye daughters of Jerusalem,
By the gazelles and the fawns of the field,
That ye disturb her not,
That ye awaken her not,
Till she please."

Without descending to details, it seems to us that in this poem Solomon shadows forth under higher allegoric forms the grand solution of the mediatorial enigma. The Church is indeed in a depressed and servile condition. Her home is not here. Her life is hid with Christ in God. But lowly as she seems, an infinite Redeemer has stooped to espouse her to himself. She is separated from him now in the night-watches of time. But the morning will dawn when, on heights higher than Lebanon and Hermon, he will espouse her to himself, joint-heir of all things.

Some such view of this poem seems necessary to complete our conception of Solomon's character. Without this he is seen under great disadvantage. His influence is injured. His transgressions are seen more prominently than any thing else. His piety, his real spirituality is thrown into the shade. He leaves thus a depressing effect on the mind of the Church. We want to see more of him as reclaimed. We want to see the outcome of those extraordinary endowments, when finally matured, and made heavenly by restored communion with God.

And here we have our wish. In this book, if we may conceive of it as written after Proverbs, after Ecclesiastes, as being the richest, ripest, most mellow result of his sanctified genius, we have what we want. An earlier date is less congenial to the supposition of its spiritual, allegoric character. And any supposed allusions to the nuptials of the Egyptian princess might be accounted for consistently, as elements of allegoric import borrowed from the retrospect of his own past. As he, the prince of Zion, had stooped to wed a heathen princess, so, by a dim analogy, a higher Prince of Peace had stooped from a loftier Zion to a darker Egypt of earth, to espouse a bride far more widely inferior to him in every respect.

If the poem be a truly spiritual composition, then it is peculiarly elevated and exalted, and pertains not to the era of juvenile ardors, but of chastened maturity. Let it be granted Solomon's latest work that has come down to us, and we see the son of David with a halo of spiritual brightness and heavenly-mindedness about his last days. He stands at the close of life, all his follies forsaken and deplored, his soul kindled by the fires of inspiration, and his prophetic eye fastened on faith's glories. He sees the same "city which hath foundations" that Abraham beheld. He comes thus where he ought to come, with his father, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, into the ranks of holy prophets and bards that sung the sublime epic of redemption to the listening ages since the world began. Grey.

* Just as we see things in dreams.
† He complains that she is inaccessible to him.
‡ She seeing him in the garden thus addresses him.
§ Again she sees him feeding his flocks beyond the mountains.
All so perfectly dream-like.

LETTERS ON ART.—NO. V.

Certainly, the hopes for architecture in New-York City are much more flattering than they were two years since, and we may almost hope that the public sees the ignorance and imbecility of the men who have so long ministered to its wants in this direction. Looking at particular examples, it is difficult to imagine a greater lack of common-sense and feeling for beauty, than has been exhibited by many of the principal architects in New-York: a total ignorance of the first principles of construction, a disregard for public safety or convenience, a slavish copying of bad ornament, have been the characteristics of their practice, and the only consolation that we have in looking at their works is, that, while they are permitted to stand, they teach men to hate, and avoid imitating their deformities, and that they are so recklessly built that, before long, either they must fall by their own weight, or be pulled down to quiet the apprehensions of the town.

And there is another consideration from which I am apt to take great consolation, namely, that a building is not like a book, or even a statue, or a picture in its influence on the public mind. A man writes a poor book, weak, insufficient, slovenly, or full of affectations in style, or showing a fearful amount of bad grammar, and illogical argument; and it sells, after a quiet fashion, is dawdled over by a few people, perhaps plunged recklessly into by some hundred adventurous readers, deceived by the syren song of the title, criticised appropriately by the editors, and then is suffered to die. Its influence is over, it is as if it had never been a book; it merely stands for a certain amount of wasted time, labor, paper, and ink, and for coin spent in its purchase; for which, if no book were received, at least experience was bought. A very *bad* book, like "Hot-Corn" or "Fern Leaves," has at first a great influence, and does immense harm; but, unless it is at the same time a *great* book, its influence is short-lived, and it dies for ever when it dies.

And the same is the case with a picture or a statue; unless the statue is in some public place, where its influence is the same as that of a building; but a poor picture or statue, or one with a bad intention, in private hands, exerts a comparatively small influence, and one that is necessarily confined to a particular circle.

But a bad building, one that not only shocks the sense of beauty in the public mind, but that by its want of thought, its flagrant deceptions, its violations of the laws of common-sense, and by its evidently insecure and dangerous construction, all masked under an exterior that with its tawdry decoration takes the uninformed public eye for a time; a building that by such influence acts, daily and hourly, upon the minds of thousands of people, teaching them, with all its might, to neglect sound construction, to sacrifice truth to outside show, to care nothing for comfort nor for safety; but only to be earnest to get so much glitter for so much gold—a building that teaches these lessons, day after day, to all who will lift an eye to its abominations, is doing evil and not good, and is more baneful than a pile of bad books, as big as itself, scattered broadcast over the land. The bad book is read once, perhaps twice, by the unfortunate into whose hands it falls, and the evil gained is, in great measure, weakened or driven out by time; another bad book may follow with *its* bad influence, but the first one, and any *one* book, makes but its *one* impression, and then rests. But a building like "Grace Church," or the "Church of the Puritans," or "Calvary," or the "Prescott House," is a continual preacher of evil, lifting up its voice night and day, unwearied, often unimpeached, and powerful in its work. It makes on the minds of those who see it, day after day, a continuous and strong impression, partly from its prominent position, partly by the importance attached to it as a new building, more costly and larger than those built before it, and partly because the eye is instinctively drawn to what is different from the ordinary, until it becomes familiar with the new as with the old.

I have said that there is a consideration connected with the erection of a bad building from which I get consolation, and that it lies in the very fact I have been stating, that an architect is not like an author, and that the building the one designs is not so easily forgotten as the book the other writes. A man who designs and executes a building, *puts a piece of his character into stone-walls;* and until the building falls down, or is destroyed, there he is, praised and honored, if the work is good and great, but lampooned, and that by himself, if the work be bad. *His words* are "*graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever.*" And, although for a time he may be exalted or despised, unworthily, by ignorance and stupidity, Time will award the verdict of truth, and by his own works he will be judged. Already this verdict has been awarded in the case of many of our architects, whose buildings stand for a season before the public for judgment, and already those men who design merely for the present, and whose works are without principle as without beauty, are virtually condemned. There are architects in high repute with the public, who have, by their dishonesty and ignorance, as exhibited in large and important works, done all that individuals could do to retard the progress of worthy architecture in this country for many years; and while it is greatly to be regretted that the walls they have built must remain for long, to vex the public mind, and injure our youth, it is a good thing that these men have written their own condemnation in enduring characters, which the public will not fail ere long to read. That public has already begun to read the inscription, and a new class of men is making itself felt among us, whose influence is good and not evil, and who will prepare the way for noble architectural works.

The best hope for architecture which has dawned on New-York City for many years, lies in two new churches now in course of erection in the upper part of the town; each the forerunner of a new Gospel to the friends of architecture in this region; the one of the Gospel of *truth in construction*, the other of the Gospel of *beauty, derived from color.* The first of these churches is Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-seventh street, designed for the Corporation of Trinity Church, by Richard Upjohn; the other is the new Unitarian church in Fourth avenue, designed by Mr. Mould.

Trinity Chapel is exteriorly a very simple, unadorned building of Little-Falls freestone. It is in the early English manner throughout; it has turrets at the angles, a bold projecting chancel, and the roof is covered with slates cut in different shapes, and of two colors. The building so far is not particularly pleasing; it is wanting in character, and is too regular; the result of which latter fault is an almost entire absence of effective play of light and shade at all hours of the day. The building looks too much like a very expensive and unnecessarily capacious barn.

But, to begin with this exterior, *it is all what it appears to be.* The stone is stone, the slate is slate; there is so far no humbug, no pretense, no sanded wood, no painted iron, no stucco; all is fair faithful work; the material the best material, the work the best work that could be procured. And on entering in, we find the same sincerity throughout the interior. The church is lined up to the spring of the arched ceiling with slabs of stone brought from Caen, in Normandy; stone of an exquisitely delicate pale-cream tint, whose fine, hard surface shows every mark of the carver's chisel, and repays his labor with the tenderest variations of light and shade. There are no galleries; the organ is to be placed in a room at the left of the chancel, communicating with the church by a lofty, arched aperture in the side, to be filled up with a screen of open tracery in carved oak. The church is without aisles, and thus in its arrangements presents to the eye nothing but the one large room with the chancel at the north end. It is of no particular importance, but I may mention that the church does not lie east and west, but north and south. The roof of the interior is of wood, the main arches springing from wooden pillars resting upon stone-corbels. These stone-corbels are very beautiful, and are boldly designed and carved. The windows are tall, narrow, and deeply-recessed, while on the inner side of each a very simple but elegant screen of pierced stone tempers without excluding the light of the stained-glass behind it. The roof is painted in harmonious colors, and has a very striking effect. The wooden pillars which support the main arches are also painted, and in the chancel the ribs and capitals of these pillars are gilt and burnished.

It will be seen that the effect of the interior is very different from that which has been sought after in most of the new churches in the city. They are most of them somber and even gloomy. Trinity Church was formerly very dark, but since the window-glass has been changed, and the chancel walls have been pierced, it is much improved. Dr. Potts's church, on the Fifth avenue, is very gloomy; we have thought, absurdly so, and as a general thing our architects have forgotten that the needs of Protestant church-buildings are very different from those consecrated to Roman Catholic rites. But in Trinity Chapel this is all done away with, and the interior inspires only cheerful thoughts. A serene beauty breathes through the atmosphere, and an almost complete satisfaction fills the mind in contemplating the chaste, pure expression of the whole building.

Over the entrance, on the inside, there is a row of thirteen stone niches, projecting from the wall with canopies of carved work, and supported on stone-corbels. I regretted to see that the thirteen corbels were all precisely alike; it seemed a pity that so rare an opportunity for displaying thought and interest in his work should have been squandered by any man. O. O.

* The dream takes another shape.

EVANGELICAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF ENGLAND.

THE London *Christian Times* has supplemented the necessarily imperfect reports of the May meetings by a carefully-prepared tabulated statement, which exhibits the statistics of the principal religious and benevolent associations of England. In these evil days, this statement may be looked upon with a degree of comfort and of hope, even by the desponding, though, the most serious point of view, there is absolutely nothing to excite complacency.

The Societies thus noted are eighty-nine in number. There is, first, the Bible Society and its offshoots, the Jubilee and Chinese New-Testament Society; the Trinitarian Bible Society, a small Association, founded by good men, who could not conscientiously belong to a Society which received subscriptions from the non-orthodox, with an income of a little over £3000; the Naval and Military Bible Society, with an income of less than £3000, specially and very usefully applied; the Bible Translation Society, established by Baptist brethren upon the refusal of the Bible Society to assist in the printing of versions of the Scriptures in which the Greek word Baptizo was translated, income little more than £2000.

Income of Bible Societies, £280,615.

The foreign and other missionary societies are twelve in number; the aggregate expenditure for last year, ever half a million sterling, £520,077. It is a painful consideration that the half of this large total is expended by societies which can not, in the judgment of charity, be accounted as devoted to the dissemination of the glorious Gospel of the blessed God in its simplicity. "*The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*," for example, is now chiefly a Society for the diffusion of the Gospel of prelates, of that ritualized and Judaized Christianity which stirred the spirit of the Apostle Paul to its very depths, and prompted the terrible anathema. This Society has 447 missionaries, and 700 catechists, school-masters, and theological students. Revenue, £142,386. The Romanizing party in the Established Church has almost the exclusive direction of the Society. *The Church Missionary Society* is of a different character, but necessarily partakes of the pretentious, prelatical, and ritualistic spirit which possesses the Established Church.

It is not pleasant to observe that the *Foreign Aid Society* and the *Evangelical Continental Society* have together an income under £5000. Is it because foreign Protestants are not Episcopal that Churchmen do so little in this direction? And are the less wealthy Nonconformists really exhausted by the many claims upon them? American brethren are looking, and will perhaps look more, toward the old countries, and supply the lack of service, by helping more extensively the societies of Paris, Lyons, Geneva, Belgium, and the churches in Piedmont and Genoa.

Three societies for Ireland expended nearly £50,000 last year, sustaining or aiding some eleven hundred agents. Considering that this supplements the Established Church, which ecclesiastically occupies every acre of the Irish soil, and considering also that it is supplementary to the Presbyterian churches, the accusation of neglected obligations can not be urged without mitigation.

The Home Missionary and cognate Societies are fifteen in number, and the total income £156,867. But for familiarity with the facts, it would appear passing strange that the full half of this sum is raised to assist the richest endowed clergy in the world; among whom, however, are to be found many ministers paid less, aye, *less*, than the devoted men of whom we hear sometimes as being nearly destitute in the Far West. *The Church Pastoral Aid Society* expended £38,574 in aiding clergymen and increasing their numbers. *The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places* expended nearly £20,000 last year for its object. *The Church of England Scripture-Readers Association* expended over £10,000.

The Education Societies are fifteen in number; gross income about £120,000; of which, it is pleasant to observe, *The Ragged-School Union* has nearly £10,000.

The Benevolent Societies, having a May meeting in London, are twenty-nine in number, with an aggregate income of £133,000. The "*Sons of the Clergy*," a benevolent Society established one hundred years since by sons of clergymen of the Church of England, last year expended £27,000 in assisting 216 clergymen, 405 widow-pensioners, 306 daughter-pensioners, and in other modes of relief.

The *Governesses' Benevolent Institution* has an income of £15,338; it has 242 annuitants and 671 deferred provident annuitants, and has assisted over a thousand cases of distress; has 22 inmates in its asylum.

There are ten societies classed as miscellaneous, the chief of which is the *Religious Tract Society*, with its expenditure of £12,000 and yearly issue of 25,000,000 of publications. The *Young Men's Christian Association* has a comfortable income of £2753; the London members 850, with 400 additional subscribers to libraries who are not members. There are thirty-five cities and towns in which associations have been formed. The great employers in London are generally disposed to fall in with the idea of a Saturday half-holiday, (not quite in the old Puritan sense of a commencement of Sabbath!) and this will bring new responsibilities on these associations, and bring new responsibilities on those who would have the leisure used and not abused. Many of the advocates of shortened hours of labor and of recreation for the many hardly know what they do.

Just now there is a strong current setting in tending to sweep away Sabbath observance. We are to have a Lord's day and a Gospel according to art. Museums, libraries, and public parks are to be the temples of the new worship. AGRICOLA.

[It is proper to say, that we know the author of the following letter to be a highly intelligent and trustworthy person, and fully competent to observe and relate the scenes he has described.]

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE CZAR.

CONNECTICUT, August 24, 1854.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

SIRS: When I was in England last winter, I saw an account taken from an American paper of an interview which Nebraska Douglas had, in the summer of 1853, with the Emperor of Russia. At the time, the mere repetition of so unimportant an event greatly amused me. More lately, I have been surprised to find it alluded to in a London journal, the *Daily News*, whose article on the influence, real or supposed, which Russia exerts in the affairs of this country, was published last week in the *N. Y. Tribune*. I find that writer speaking of it as something like a proof that the honorable Senator is in the employment of the Czar. He will now have a good deal more to his general purpose in the bombardment of Greytown.

The London writer had evidently before his eyes the account which I myself saw of this prolific interview. Now I happened to be in St. Petersburg when Mr. Douglas arrived there, and I also chanced to be in the crowd which circulated round the spot where "*the* interview" took place. It fell out, likewise, that I heard all about what Nicholas said, and what Douglas said, the Senator having, in the fullness of his spirit, divulged the weighty whole to some intimate friends of my own, with whom, as a fellow-countryman, he had picked up a transient acquaintanceship.

The case, as I remember it, stands thus. Mr. Douglas was by no means averse from having it to say that he had spoken with the Autocrat. An intimation was therefore conveyed to an official, whose name I now forget, that a United States Senator was then in the city, and that a "presentation" would be any thing but unpleasant to him. I presume, also, that the said official was informed, in a delicate manner, that President Pierce and *his* friend Marcy were very particular as to the kind of clothes which *their* friends wore in foreign parts, and that the said President and Secretary being conscious that many of their followers were sorely afflicted with diminished calves, (but few of them would suit Mrs. Potiphar,) these gentlemen were specially solicitous that no man in their employ or interest should ever, under any circumstances, be required to put on those most awful things called *knee-breeches* or *shorts*. To this paternal solicitude of the worthy President the official could object nothing; and as the party who wanted to see his imperial master had never been heard of in these parts before, and was not very likely to be heard of again, he probably cared little what *cut* the aspirant for an introduction preferred, nor, if Nicholas were agreed, whether or not on the meditated occasion he wore any clothes at all. The case was presented to the Emperor, who, being rather slender about the legs himself, sympathized with the Senator, and was content that he should come before him in trowsers reaching to the ankles. He was, beside, the more easy about Mr. Douglas's tailory, from the fact that the interview which he proposed giving him was to be altogether an informal affair, at the close of a review, in the open air, and in the presence of the mob whom the parade had drawn together. Thus all was arranged.

When Mr. Douglas presented himself in St. Petersburg, and for a day or two afterward, he had a somewhat unsenatorial aspect. He wore a modest suit of linen, very modest indeed; he seemed as if he had buffeted, long buffeted all weathers, and his unshorn, storm-tossed, and unheeded locks, were surmounted by that most dignified head-piece, an aged "wide-awake." When first I saw this apparition, I inquired of a friend, "Is that the new minister?" And he, poor fellow, being a Whig and a traveled gentleman, replied, "I hope not! No; that's 'Young America'; that's only the honorable Senator Douglas." Friends, however, could not stand the sublime negligence of the illustrious traveler, and begged that he would, at any rate, get a new hat, and he did get one, as good as that which was recently so mauled at the Capitol, and destined, I hope, to a nobler fate. When next I saw him, he had evidently been "done for" by some one, taken in hand by a good Samaritan, and rendered less odd-looking in society.

Thus improved, the time drew nigh when he should wait upon the Czar. As I already said, the ever-memorable occasion when these potentates met was at the close of a grand review, which came off at Craena Celo, some thirty versts from St. Petersburg. All that distance did our Senator go, democrat as he is, to pay his respects to the greatest tyrant in the world. During the marching of the troops, the court stood on an artificial eminence. The *profanum vulgus*, of whom I was one, stood at the foot of the little hill, on the east side. Nicholas and his staff were mounted, and stationed on the west side. Where our senator stood all the time I do not know. The spectacle lasted between three and four hours. At its close, military and civil officers, splendid in array, and all mounted, thronged round the owner of the ninety thousand slaves who had just passed; and in the bustle appeared Mr. Douglas, and he made his bow, said his say, and went about his business, leaving the Emperor in busy and joyous chit-chat with the gentlemen who surrounded him.

But little passed between the visitor and the visited. Mr. Douglas traveled thirty versts to speak to the Czar, and the Czar said, "How d'ye do, Mr. Douglas?" Beside this, he asked two or three unimportant questions, and the Senator told the Emperor in reply, that there was but *one* country in Europe which interested him; that was, of course, *in that place*, Russia; that his reason for saying so was, that the history of Russia was yet to write. He meant to be complimentary; but, if I am properly informed, and the above be the substance of the Senator's statement, he simply told the Emperor that his country was wholly barbarian, and not worth visiting at all. Something was also said about peace or war depending on the Autocrat's nod. Such, I was told, was the pith of this momentous talk.

Mr. Douglas appeared on the *field* encased in black trousers, a black dress-coat, a white vest, a white tie, and boots. Nicholas gave him the shabbiest reception he could give, and to get it he waited on the Emperor in all the reverence of full dress, and with all the bowing he could command.

I have been thus minute in describing this interview, so flattering to Mr. Douglas, and so complimentary to this nation, because the admirers of that gentleman have represented their hero as quite negligently attired, having, in fact, a loose traveling coat on, and the Czar as having done a mighty thing, conferred a surprising honor, and shown a marvellous and flattering partiality toward this great Republic, by so signally noticing one of its Senate. Such was, undoubtedly, the feeling they had when they issued their advertisement some time ago. I have gone into particulars, too, because the English writer seems to have fancied, from reading the same advertisement, that Mr. Douglas had a long confab with Nicolas; indeed one which, if not in its result very creditable either to the Senator or to his country, was at any rate so long and private as to be worthy of notice, of serious notice. Privacy, however, there was none; and if there has been any undue influence used by Russia in connection with the Nebraska business, *that* was not the time when arrangements were made. Rulers do not offer bribes in a crowd, and talking at the road-side, neither do they arrange great political schemes in five minutes, and before a host of diplomatists.

When Mr. Douglas left the "presence," he was driven back in a *court* carriage to town. At least I think he was. This ride concluded the triumphs of the day, and saved him three or four dollars.

I do not think there is much in all this business to make people particularly proud. Indeed, it requires a little ingenuity to see that the Senator was treated even with the ordinary courtesy shown to the representatives of foreign powers, when such visit imperial or polite capitals. The Czar certainly *received* Mr. Douglas, but seems to have considered that the least respectful of all receptions was good enough for him. If he had thought otherwise, he would have given him a better, which he could have done, had he been any way anxious either to honor him or his country.

Looking at the whole affair, I am surprised that so much has been made of so little; and it shows a paltry *smallness*, and a rare inconsistency, when an ultra-democratic Senator, and an ultra-democratic party, are tickled with being noticed by a despot, in a manner which at the best almost savored of contempt.

About the very same time, Sir Henry Wynne, formerly British Minister at Copenhagen, *had a private audience of the Emperor in the palace*. He, too, was only a traveler. Here, then, was really respectful treatment; and yet I never heard that Sir Henry returned to his country to publish the fact of his having been closeted with an emperor, as a marvellous honor or a surprising thing. The proud Englishman thought nothing of it, and no body knew any thing about it. To him it seemed simply an affair of course, which did not make him elate, as he deemed himself as good as a Czar, and his people as quite independent of either the smiles or frowns of such a person.

W. V. Z.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your last number I noticed an account of the meeting of the Alumni of Williams College, held in connection with the recent commencement. Some discoveries lately made, throwing light on the circumstances connected with the origin of American missions to the heathen, are spoken of by the writer of that notice as having been related at the meeting, and as having contributed to render it one of uncommon interest. The discussions and remarks which followed the introduction of this subject did indeed contribute to render the meeting one of very high interest. It assumed, in fact, the character of a strictly missionary meeting. There is, however, one error into which your informant was inadvertently led, and which it may be proper to correct.

After referring to the recent discovery of the site of the hay stacks, which rumor, till now vague and uncertain, has always connected with the origin of the missionary enterprise, and to the motion of D. D. Field, Esq., of your city, "that an effort be made to purchase twenty acres of land, embracing the site of the stacks and the adjoining grove," it is added, that the motion was carried, and *the necessary sum nearly raised*. It was indeed stated, at a subsequent stage of the meeting, that the requisite sum was nearly raised. This statement, however, referred to a different object, an object for which the alumni of the College have been interesting themselves a good deal for two or three years, the erecting of a monument to Col. Williams, the founder of the College. This monument near Lake George, where Col. Williams perished now a hundred years since, has just been finished, and the expenses nearly defrayed by the alumni. The other object, however, is one of less local and private interest. To secure grounds for a spacious missionary park, to plant and ornament these grounds and to erect some memorial appropriate to the magnitude of the interest represented by the missionary cause, will require a considerable outlay. And while it seemed to be proper that the alumni of the College should take the initiative in this business, it is presumed that the object will commend itself widely to Christian sympathy among all the denominations. For it is a fact honorable to the Christianity of our country, that a missionary spirit is confined to no one of them. Where, indeed, should sectional differences vanish, if not under the banner of an enterprise bearing for its sole motto, "Peace on earth, good-will to man"?

In confirmation of what has just been said, an incident which occurred some three years since may be stated. A Christian woman, who had heard the story of the hay-stack, left *a dollar* with a lady in Williamstown, to be employed in some way to mark the spot where it stood, should it ever be discovered. The individual who left this donation was, I think, a Baptist. But this makes no difference. She was prompted by a feeling entirely natural. She felt anxious to see the spot, and concluded that Christians in after-times would be not less anxious, especially in those times when many nations shall be leavened with the influence which began then and there to operate. Yes, when many people and strong nations shall come to worship before the "King the Lord of hosts." Prompted by such considerations, she gave her mite; and the gift is not only expressive of a natural sentiment, but perhaps also suggestive of a method by which the end of the gift might be easily realized. There would seem to be a propriety in accomplishing an object of this kind through the mites of the *many*, rather than the large donations of a few. Perhaps the time has now arrived in the history of the missionary enterprise, when some token of appreciation and interest in the cause would be desirable, such as would be implied in the free-will offering of many persons to secure an object of common interest, bearing directly on the great principle of evangelization, but in no wise connected with any thing denominational or sectarian. It may be that God has hid this thing till now for this very purpose, that there might be a bond of union formed among all who pray, "Thy kingdom come," founded, not on any formal organization or alliance, but on mutual and expressed sympathy in an object of far-reaching Christian benevolence. It is certainly a little remarkable that, when we supposed all the original witnesses had long since passed off from the stage, one of them should have appeared among us, and stuck a stake where the hay stack stood, and this so near the margin of a grove which has long been the only remnant of the primeval forest in the valley.

As a member of the Committee of the Alumni, therefore, and I presume I may say in behalf of the committee, though this specific proposition was not formally discussed by them, I would suggest the propriety of inviting *dollar donations* from any who may approve the object, to be laid out in the purchase and adornment of twenty acres of land, more or less, covering the ground on which American missions to the heathen were first prayed into birth; and also in the erection of some suitable monument on the identical spot where this event is now understood to have taken place.

I hope this communication may appear in time to meet the eyes of those venerable fathers, the successors of Spring, Morse, and others, to whom Mills and his associates first announced their plan of executing a mission to the heathen, who in the course of the ensuing week are to assemble at Hartford; and if the idea suggested in this communication meets their approval, they may in some way give expression to their views Doubtless some will be disposed to say, both among the clergy and laity, in reference to such an object, "Wherefore this waste?" To such we would reply, in the language of one of the speakers at the meeting of the alumni, "if the men of education refuse to move in this matter, the men of instinct will take it up." To this class, men of instinct, men of feeling and sentiment, as well as of sound Christian prudence and far-reaching philanthropy, belongs the senior Secretary of the American Board, now on a visit to the churches in the East. Just before leaving the country, he visited this valley, and went to the spot where the hay-stack stood. He said with emphasis, "*The spot must be secured*"; and if the Board and other good people are of the same mind, it will be done; and the alumni will erect a *big tent*, and invite the Board to meet under it in the year 1856, which will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the original prayer-meeting.

Any contributions for the above object can be sent to David D. Field, Esq., of New-York, to Homer Bartlett, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., or to my address at Williams College. A. HOPKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1854.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

A word from our far-off corner may not be without interest to you and yours, and as no one seems to address you from these regions, I drop a word. In matters religious, we can say more of meeting-houses, just at present, than churches. There are, either now going up, or just completed, or soon to be started, two Jewish synagogues, two Roman Catholic church-edifices, two O. S. Presbyterian, two Baptist, one Methodist, and one Congregational. The two Baptist churches, under Revs. Brierly and Rolinson, are to be of brick, and quite large, in the place of old wooden ones. One synagogue, and I think both, are of brick, and of good size. St. Mary's, one of the Romish churches, is of brick, and when completed will be the largest and finest on the coast. The O. S. Presbyterian church, built by Rev. Mr. Wood, lately of Stockton, is a small wooden structure, and so is the one erected for the Methodists at the Mission. The Congregational house, now nearly completed, is at the Mission Dolores, also about two miles from the Plaza, but in the city limits; is of brick, and though not large is a fine piece of architecture. It will cost about seven thousand dollars, and Rev. J. E. Benton, who has carried it thus far, hopes to complete it, and have it free from debt, if possible. But the last and greatest effort at church-building is now going forward. Rev. Dr. Scott, of New-Orleans, has been here a few months, and his friends are pledged to raise $50,000 to build him a large and substantial brick edifice. He preaches at present in the Unitarian church, and has crowded audiences. He is an O. S. Presbyterian, and a slave-owner, and it is said he commented upon the fugitive-slave riot in Boston, in one of his recent sermons, quite severely, holding "the 3050 Protestant clergy" as in some sense responsible for it. To what extent he will succeed in securing and holding to his support the sons of the Pilgrims here, remains to be seen. The Trustees of the First Congregational church have just been making an effort to raise sufficient funds to pay off their debt of $36,000. Their plan was to get all they could give, and borrow the remainder in small sums at 10 per cent. a year, instead of two per cent. a month, the rates they have thus far paid. And they have succeeded in raising the whole amount. The recent fires in Marysville and Sacramento have destroyed the edifices of the Presbyterian church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Walsworth, and the Congregational church of Rev. J. A. Benton. They both hope soon to build large fire-proof brick houses of worship. Rev. Mr. Harmon, (Presbyterian,) at Sonora, is also building; and Rev. Mr. Lacy, (Presbyterian,) at Crescent City. If, therefore, the holders of the church-building funds, either Presbyterian or Congregational, have any thing to bestow, here are most excellent openings and most urgent calls. I had almost forgotten the two churches of the colored people, one just finished; and the Welsh, I believe now building.

In matters political, though not very much excited by the Nebraska question, we are by no means quiet. The "Tammany" and "Chivalry" wings of the Democracy were violently sundered in the late State Convention. But which is the right, and which the left wing, or which has the larger share of the body of the poor bird clinging to it, would be hard to determine; or whether the fragments will be brought together and the wounds healed. The Whigs hope they may succeed in electing the two members of Congress, and a Clerk of the Supreme Court, at the election in September. And if the negotiations said to be pending between the factions of the Democracy fail, they (the Whigs) will undoubtedly carry the State. The Know-Nothings are said to be organizing, with particular reference to the next city and county election. They will have some work on their hands, for nearly or quite half of the present officers are not natives of the United States.

Trade is dull. The market is still overstocked with goods of almost all descriptions, and the numerous traders groan of hard times. Every thing has fallen in the market, and even rents are coming rapidly down. The crops are coming in well, and we shall be able to feed ourselves the coming year with small additions to our home productions. Our city is rapidly filling up with families, and many new buildings are going up. We have as good churches and schools, and they are as well attended, not only here in San Francisco, but in all parts of the State, as most of our older sisters can boast. The last spring has sent to your side of the continent more successful miners than any previous season. It is not an uncommon thing for hundreds to go on steamer-days, carrying from three to twenty thousand dollars a piece with them. But neither our churches and schools, nor our prosperity or adversity, can hurry us along with great speed into the true way of life. True, every thing is coming gradually along, and during the last six months we have not been without the joy of welcoming into the family of God new-born souls; (several young men have been converted in the Young Men's Prayer-Meeting of the First Congregational church;) yet still, it needs great faith, and wisdom, and zeal, to gain a little victory here. ELIOT.

THINGS IN ILLINOIS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: For months past many eyes have been turned toward Illinois, and the question what will she do in the "coming struggle" in this nation, is naturally enough placed among the startling questions of the times. The most thoughtful minds hang in doubt.

Judging from the out-spoken dissatisfaction of men of all parties with the course pursued by her Senators in Congress—especially the work of the "great magician"—"the Nebraska swindle," as it is familiarly called here—we must hope for much that is good in the future. But, as I have said, the most thoughtful among us are in doubt. We all know that for a long course of years the Democratic party has held its ascendency, and its majority has increased, till on all questions of policy in the state, or the general government, there has seemed to be but one party here. The occasional election of a Whig to Congress has been a sort of special providence, hardly an indication of the state of political parties, or of the popular will.

Then, too, it must be remembered, that our democracy is, and has been, of the lowest type. The doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils," "our country, right or wrong," and even meaner and viler still', "our *party*, right or wrong," is the doctrine that rules, and has ruled for many years. Jefferson's description of certain contemptible politicians which he met with in his life, gives the true picture of them: "Men of seven principles—five loaves and two fishes."

On the subject of concessions to the slave power. For many years, it has been the rule to grant all that slaveholders asked, and give assurances to meet any future demand the Southern monster might make. This has been the course in our Legislature, and in all the conventions for political purposes; and the press, as in duty bound, has echoed the voice of "the people"—of the demagogues.

It is not strange that with these facts before them, men who think and reflect, should doubt what, if any thing at all, will come out of the present dissatisfaction. There was dissatisfaction in 1850 at the passage of the Fugitive-slave law. The feeling was of great strength in Chicago, and in the northern counties generally. But Mr. Douglas came and preached submission and the lower law to them, and the party returned to more than its former subserviency to him and his ambitious aims. The Legislature, which but a short time before, forgetting for a day its subjection to the slave power, had passed resolutions in favor of the "Wilmot proviso," hastened to retrace its steps, and make peace with its Southern masters. Now, in view of such a history, of such a manifest disposition to flatter the slave power, and walk in the counsels of such men as Douglas, it is not strange that sober-minded, calculating men should doubt whether any thing will come out of the present outburst of feeling against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? We hope for better times; and movements are beginning to be made, which will be sure to operate on the coming election. Our election for the Legislature takes place in November. Local conventions are beginning to be held, and thus far the aspect of things is hopeful; but no decisive steps are yet taken; no thing that properly indicates the temper of the people.

If I can find the time, I will state some facts which may be regarded as hopeful in reference to the coming political campaign.

Yours, NO COMPROMISE.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE American Sunday-School Union is accomplishing a mighty work in organizing Sabbath-schools and providing suitable religious reading for thousands of children and youth, who otherwise would grow up in ignorance and sin. It is noiseless in its operations, and yet, like the silent dew, effectual in imparting healthy vigor where otherwise would be blighting mildew and death.

The American Bible Society has two agents in Texas, the American Tract Society and the American S. S. Union one each. Two of the number are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Several of the Texas papers warmly approve of the vote of Senator Houston on the Nebraska bill. The *Texan Mercury* has the following:

"Below we give the concluding remarks of Mr. Chase in the United States Senate upon the Nebraska bill. The advocates of the bill maintain that, by the Compromise of 1850, the resolutions of 1820, excluding slavery from territory north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, are superseded; and that the territories of Kansas and Nebraska should be permitted to admit or exclude slavery, as the people of those territories may think proper. It is against these propositions that the lengthy speech of Senator Chase is directed. It seems to us, too, that the Senator is right in his conclusions; and that, to decide otherwise, would be to destroy a settled conviction of the American people."

WHAT ONE LADY CAN ACCOMPLISH.

A NATIVE of the land of steady habits lately arrived at the town of Harrisburg, Texas—a lone female—and went to work to build up a school for the instruction of the rising generation. That town, unlike the villages to which she had been accustomed in her own beloved New-England, contained neither meeting nor school-house. Many discouraged her from making an effort to establish a school, predicting the downfall of the town, etc. But the lady possessing the perseverance characteristic of the land of "her nativity," determined to "go ahead," and see what could be done. She commenced her school in a small room, which was built for other purposes; in the mean time taking measures for the erection of a school-house on ground which she purchased. The house is a spacious two-story building, paid for by money which its owner earned by teaching in another State. In this edifice she instructs all of both sexes who seek her aid. She intends, as soon as circumstances will justify it, to employ a male assistant; when she will devote herself entirely to the instruction of females, and to superintend a boarding-house, which she intends keeping for the accommodation of pupils.

This lady teaches a Union Sunday-school in her school-house. She has also invited ministers of all evangelical denominations to preach in the building. Is not this lady performing a useful work? Is she not a *missionary at her own charges*? Has New-England any more such daughters to spare for the instruction of the rising race of Texas? If so, I can assure them they would meet with a cordial reception. There is ample room in Texas for several scores of teachers, male and female. *Who will come to our aid?*—*Pur. Rec.*

Communications.

AMERICAN SAILORS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We thank you for giving place in your paper of July 20th, to our memorial addressed to ship-owners. In the accompanying editorial remarks, you say you "should be glad to have some Young-American discuss" *the system of pre-paying sailors' wages in favor of boarding-house sharks*.

It did not enter into our plan, Messrs. Editors, to discuss this subject; but inasmuch as it is one of great interest to us, in prospect of our becoming sailors, and moreover has been frequently pressed upon our attention, we are not unwilling to express our views upon it. These we take the liberty to address, as in the former instance,

TO SHIP-OWNERS:

Gentlemen, allow us, American youth, to address you a second time, and to solicit your attention to the subject of *seamen's advance-wages*. This subject, as we proppose to discuss it, has two propositions, each *requiring a separate examination*:

FIRST. "*The system of pre-paying sailors' wages*:" or, the question of seamen's advance-wages simply considered.

From all we can learn, gentlemen, from old and experienced sailors, the system of advance-wages has long prevailed in this country. Its origin is attributed to three principal causes: 1, The inability of *green hands*, in many instances, to provide themselves with a necessary "outfit," especially when the first voyage to sea was a long one. 2, The loss of the sailors' clothing by shipwreck, and the consequent destitution. And 3, The sailor's liability, if he receives no advance-wages, to lose his entire earnings. In respect to the last-mentioned cause, a fuller explanation is necessary:

"The general principle of the law, we learn, is that *freight is the mother of wages*. Whenever any freight is or might be earned, wages are due. But if the ship and cargo are entirely lost on the outward voyage, so that no freight is earned, the seamen are not entitled to any wages." Thus, a sailor shipped in an Atlantic port for the East-Indies, *without advance-wages*, should the vessel be wrecked within a day's sail of her outward port, and a total loss ensue, would be sure to lose from three to five months' wages, and possibly his clothing, the product, in many instances, of years of toil. "If the ship and cargo are lost on the *homeward voyage*, seamen are entitled to wages up to the time of the ship's arrival at the port of delivery on the outward voyage, and for one half of the time she lies there." In this latter case the result is more oppressive than in the former; for, in addition to loss of wages for services at sea, is superadded that of services rendered in a foreign port.

These, gentlemen, seem to be the procuring causes of the system of advance-wages; and in view of the one last considered, we would respectfully submit whether it is not of itself a sufficient cause for such a system, did none other exist. The custom, then, of pre-paying, or advance-wages to seamen, is based on humane and just principles, and its abandonment by no means to be desired, *even though it were possible*.

Our second proposition, gentlemen, is "*The system of pre-paying sailors' wages*," (or advance-wages,) viewed in connection with the fact that its present operation is "*in favor of boarding-house sharks*." The first proposition was easily disposed of; it was simple; the one before us is more difficult, as it involves the whole subject of injustice and wrong to which the sailor is exposed, and challenges every appropriate benevolent agency on the sailor's behalf. But, gentlemen, our principal difficulty in connection with this branch of the subject has already been met, by showing that no necessary connection exists between the system of advance-wages, as far as its origin is concerned, and the cupidity of the *boarding-house shark*. Long before the vampyres found among the present race of sailor-landlords had a being, the system was in full operation, working out its benevolent results.

The remaining difficulties have respect to the evils resulting from the adoption and abuse of the system of advance-wages by the boarding-house shark. We propose, gentlemen, as a remedy for these evils, *the rupture of the unnatural relations now existing, and an entire separation between the system of advance-wages and the sailor-landlord system*. Happily, the power to work out the great result is in your own hands. The means are simple but efficacious, namely, the voluntary apprenticeship system, as suggested in our recent memorial addressed to you through the columns of this paper, the operation of which we would respectfully invite you to consider in a few familiar illustrations. Assuming, then, the position of apprentices in your employ, we go on to state:

1. That in sustaining such relations, our social and moral well-being will be to you an object of commanding interest, and you will caution and advise us, when on shore, where and with whom to board; and thus the necessity will cease to exist of *a young sailor having to consider the sailor-landlord his only friend, and the only responsible repository of his earnings*; and you, gentlemen, instead of the sailor-landlords, will become our bankers. A habit formed under such circumstances will adhere to and influence us when we come to be able seamen.

2. As apprentices, we shall be looking forward to preferment; and as economy and thrift are recommendations, an additional motive will present itself for leaving our wages in your hands, thereby testifying to our worthiness. And when at length we become able seamen, the benefit to us of such a practice will be none the less apparent in the influence of the habit formed, to protect us from the power of the *boarding-house shark*.

3. As apprentices, we shall come to know our employers and be known by them. The confidence thus begat will, on our part, lead to a self-respect which will forbid our boarding where the guarantee of a sailor-landlord is deemed necessary; and at the same time, as far as we are concerned, will do away the necessity of a shipping-master.

It remains for us to suggest, gentlemen, a few expedients that may be resorted to as auxiliaries to the apprenticeship system now under consideration:

First, *a return to the old mode of shipping crews*. "Taking time by the fore-lock," and ere the hurry of dispatch sets in, let *the signal for shipping hands* be hoisted on board ship, and require all applications to be made *there*, and not at the shipping-office. Let the captain, and in his absence, the mate, furnish written orders to those who suit to ship, either at the shipping-office or at the owner's counting-room. As inducements to thrift and the formation of a reliable character, let two distinct offers be made to each sailor that ships: first, an extra rate of monthly wages, say $1 or $2 per month, provided no advance is paid, and a due-bill given instead for the amount. The following is a specimen due-bill:

Due A B, or his order, on account of adeance-wages as seaman on board ship "Good Intent," on a voyage to commence at this port, hence to London, and back again to this port—twenty dollars, or one month's wages, payable in American gold coin or Spanish dollars, by the captain, on demand, upon the arrival of the ship in London, or by the owner at the close of the voyage. Should the vessel be wrecked on either the outward or homeward voyage, then payable on demand by the owners at any time after the fact of the vessel's loss may be known.

The above due-bill to be dated on the day and at the place of shipping, and signed by the owner, and accepted, to be paid when due by the captain. The other offer to the sailor would be the privilege of having his wages commence immediately, and his board paid, on his going on board and going to work; and the privilege also of remaining by the ship, to discharge the homeward cargo.

The remaining expedient would be, *to settle the voyage with the sailor himself, and refuse utterly to do so on his order, in the hands of a sailor-landlord*.

Permit us, in conclusion, to point out, gentlemen, some of the advantages hoped for from the use of the above expedients. In the matter under consideration, we are supposing that the most responsible houses in the city will first of all occupy the ground proposed; (there must first be a beginning;) and though few in number, that they will carry with them a great weight of influence, the effect of which will be to break the ranks of seamen, and cause a diversion of the better sort from old associations, habits, and practices, securing to such ship-owners the choice of the best sailors in port.

As regards the due-bills spoken of, they would be equal to first-class drafts drawn at sight, and the possession of one of them a matter of just pride to many a sailor. And if, in addition to the due-bill, the parties should render themselves on board and go to work, an acquaintance would thereby be formed with the vessel and officers, highly promotive of the sailor's self-respect, and calculated to diminish the probabilities of desertion, when at length the vessel was ready for sea. The due-bill, moreover, by many an improvident sailor, would be coveted as a check upon his extravagance, on leaving port, and as the guarantee of funds to procure clothing in the port to which he is bound, or to be left on deposit in the savings bank against his return.

In relation to the manner of settling the voyage, it contemplates the reinstating of the sailor in the position of manhood. This claim of manhood the sailor-landlord now refuses to acknowledge; thereby inserting himself forward as the sailor's *guardian*, receiving his money, and kindly consenting to spend it for him. Two important objects also may be accomplished in settling the voyage with the sailor personally: first, to induce him to place his money in the savings bank, having at hand deposit-books ready to carry out the benevolent design; second, to extend to him the invitation to continue in the employ, and to hold himself in readiness for another voyage.

It will be readily seen, gentlemen, that much of the success of the foregoing plan will depend upon the hearty coöperation of the captains in your employ, especially in the particular of kind suggestion to the crew, on entering port.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

July 27. (Signed) YOUNG AMERICA.

CHOIRS AND ORGANS: THEIR PROPER POSITION IN CHURCHES.

BY E. STORRS WILLIS.

At the first glance, it seems absurd that so large a mechanical structure as an organ should be perched up in a cock-loft or gallery, over the heads of people. While, viewed from an artistic stand-point, it is equally absurd that music, which naturally ascends, should be brought up near the roof of an edifice.

Again, it seems similarly strange that *singers*, as individuals, should be isolated from the rest of a worshiping congregation, as if classed with the *profani* of a community, and not to intermingle with the rest of a worshipful assembly. An English author, Jebb, has thus written: "The gallery, the modern place of musical performance, is altogether an innovation of later times. That corrupt idolatry of music which prevailed in Italy, induced the admittance of persons to the choir who were obviously unfit to sit among the clergy, and therefore placed, like mere instruments, in a loft. The effect, ecclesiastically considered, is bad in the extreme. There is an appearance of theatrical exhibition in this obtrusive elevation of the singers, who frequently attract the gaze of the congregation (perhaps, I should rather say of the audience) before whom, while the musicians are performing, turn their backs upon minister, altar, and every thing sacred, absorbed by that which a savage would suppose to be an idol of our worship. A loft for singers should be altogether avoided. The ministers of divine worship, such as lay-clerks and boys, or regularly-appointed singers, have a sacred office to perform, and in this capacity should occupy a place near the clergy. The modern practice quite cuts off the clergyman from the singers, and gives the latter an indecent *elevation*."

Our own convictions on this subject are the following: that worship should proceed, in all cases, or be *pronounced* from the same quarter of the church; and that whatever pertains to the *worship* of a church should be grouped together; that the proper place for an organ is *on the ground*—on terra firma, so to speak, and near the pulpit, the altar, or whatever else may be the churchly arrangements for those conducting divine offices. We speak here of a *large* organ. Organs were originally made large in Holland, for the purpose of accompanying a *congregation* of voices, in congregational music. The application of an organ as large as a three-story house, with its many thousands of voices to choire—to a twenty-voiced group of singers, or even a quartet choir (four voices) as an *accompaniment* to these voices; that is, thousands of leaden voices pitted against four, or twenty-four *human* voices, is one of the absurdities into which people have fallen—an absurdity into which custom and long habitude only has closed our eyes. The only justification of this incongruity lies in the fact that in every organ there is what is called a *choir*-organ; that is, a small compartment of the whole, with which limited resources it is proposed to accompany choirs. But how few organists confine themselves, in accompaniments, to those restricted resources of the organ! The temptation is too great, and ambitious organists overwhelm and overlay the choir voices with instrumental noise. There is an organ case in one of the leading and most numerously-attended churches in New-York, whose *frequent* custom it is to accompany his quartet-choir of four voices with the combined and almost uncurtailed strength of his gigantic organ! Others may know of similar instances.

Large organs were never intended for such uses. They were originally designed for congregational purposes, to sustain and support the worship of the entire church, in their united song of praise. This being in all case, the place of an organ for the people is among the people, not away from them.

But a choir-organ, a smaller type of a large organ, to serve as an accompaniment for a select choir, whose office is to sustain the impressive, not devotional music of the church, may be anywhere; behind the congregation, out of sight, according to the wishes of those most concerned, or the demands of Art as to musical effect and acoustical advantages. The truth is, the *full* musical furniture of a church is *two* organs; a large one for congregational purposes, and a small one for choir purposes; the large organ being at one end of the church, and the small one, with a company of artists, at the other end. Two organs, of course, are not essential to Worship, and the means of worship, are all that is indispensable in a church. Ornament and embellishment are simply desirable, when of the right character. A large organ, for congregational purposes, and placed decently on the ground, among the people and at the clerical end of the church, is what every church ought, if possible, to start with. The other ornamental musical arrangements can be added, if found desirable, by the church officers, and if feasible.

The Place of Choirs.—This has been anticipated in what has been said of organs. A complete musical arrangement in a church would embrace two bodies of this description: a congregational choir and an artistic choir. The place of the congregational choir would be near the large organ. This choir ought not to be isolated to any extent from the congregation

such persons in the congregation as may be inclined to associate themselves for the cultivation of sacred song in parts; and may be willing thus to sustain this noble part of divine service. One or both these subsidiary forces might be added to the organ for the purpose intended. Children are exceedingly available in congregational music. They catch the tunes easily, they certainly sing with *spirit*, if not with the understanding; and there is something pure, and elevating, and touching in the sound of children's voices leading our devotions. This, then, would, in our opinion, be the best arrangement for the actual worship of a church, so far as the music is concerned.

Now, if added to this, a church wish to secure a more finished and ornamental style of music, then let them *hire* such professional persons as are capable of giving them this. Let a quartet of voices be secured, and if clever amateur assistance can be added thereto, so much the better. As an accompaniment, let there be a small organ. In other countries a small orchestra would frequently be heard. Let the place of this quartet, or octet choir, and choir organ be determined by the structure of the house—by artistic and acoustical considerations. In the majority of cases, a small tribune, opposite the large organ, and over the main entrance of the edifice might prove best. And where an *impression* is to be produced, and the purposes of actual worship do not at all come into consideration, then the more the singers are concealed the better; and any isolation of the same would the more strengthen the impression, that an isolated duty was to be performed, and the better defined would be the distinction between what is a positive act of worship—or intended to be such—and what is merely intended as subsidiary to worship, and an ornamental or impressive appendage of church service.

In the next article we shall more nearly consider the feasibility of thus locating organs and choirs, and the relation of the same to church architecture.—*Musical World.*

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6, 1854.

THE commencement exercises at the church are just now over. The speaking has been good, the range of subjects generous, and the whole aspect of the day fresh and hopeful.

Yesterday was a very successful festival. At the Phi Beta, Dr. Park maintained as a thesis, in the formal way in which Luther and Calvin did, when they spoke at a university, the position, which I hope they would have maintained, that "Taste and religion are mutually auxiliary." So completely has Puritanism ripened—so sweet is now the fruit it bears, which, in its infancy, was so bitter, that Dr. Park's doctrine probably met no enemy yesterday, while at Westminster, two hundred years ago, it would have been spit upon as the child of Satan.

A pretty poem by Mr. G. W. Curtis followed.

In the afternoon the under-graduate societies met. Mr. Dickman, of this city, delivered an address on the influences exerted on practical life by liberal culture; and Mr. W. H. Rodman, also of this city, a poem on Memory and Hope. These exercises were well received.

A throng of people, not to be counted or guessed at, filled the First Church—its aisles, porches, steps, etc.—and loitered without on the grass, to hear Mr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, in the evening. He spoke at the invitation of the Society for Missionary Inquiry. He took as a text the parables of the grain of mustard-seed and of the leaven. They illustrated the method of victory, he said, by which the cross is to advance: by growth—never of a sudden. This is true in the larger history of it; this is true in the individual heart. He went on to speak of advantages with which those now work who would advance it, and of the evils against which they contend. When I tell you that among the advantages he included the speed of commercial intercourse, the victories of science, the growth of a public opinion among nations, and the diffidences inherent in earnest piety; that on the other hand, among the disadvantages, he discussed the merely material successes of the time, the depreciation of the value of man, as shown in socialism, in slavery, and in the idea of man's possible annihilation, for instance—you will see how wide a range of topics came up, of present interest, on which a bold speaker might say a bold word, and give the audience a great deal to remember. This Mr. Beecher did, closing with such practical views as precisely fitted his address to the occasion.

The degrees were conferred on twenty-three young men, in the usual course—eight as Bachelors of Art, and seven as Bachelors of Philosophy.

HONORARY DEGREE OF A.M.—Hon. Calvin Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ia.; Gideon F. Thayer, Esq., Boston, Mass.; George William Curtis, Esq., New-York.

DEGREE OF D. D.—Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, (missionary to the Choctaws) class of 1812; Rev. Henry Jackson, Newport, class of 1817; Rev. James N. Granger, Providence.

DEGREE OF L.L. D.—Hon. Edward Mellen, Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Massachusetts, class of 1823; Hugh Miller, Edinburgh; Samuel H. Taylor, Principal of the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

At the dinner Professor Gammill read a list of twenty-one graduates who have died during the year. Many speeches were made, and Mr. Curtis read some punning verses, concluding thus:

> "I, uncollegiate, till this very day,
> Could never call my alma mater Brown;
> Yet a brown toast will give you, stump down,
> And wish to state it gently, without noise:
> I find the best bred men were BROWN-BRED BOYS."

A large company of graduates is present, and the occasion is one of general enjoyment.—*Cor. of Christian Enquirer.*

Literary Record.

LAYARD.—"Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon; with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert; being the Result of a *Second* Expedition, undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum." By Austen H. Layard, M. P., author of "Nineveh and its Remains." Second edition. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street; and H.W. Derby, Cincinnati. 8vo, pp. 519. This is Layard's abridgement, and is identical with Putnam's edition, now sold.

LONDON.—"London; its Literary and Historical Curiosities." By F. Saunders, author of "Salad for the Solitary," etc. Published by Kiggina & Kellogg. 12mo, pp. 269, with 34 illustrations. A literary man could not wish for a more ready companion for a sight-seeing ramble through London, than the author of "Salad for the Solitary." But how could he send it out without an index!

PENMANSHIP.—"The Normal Copy-Book; a Sure and Easy Guide to a good Hand-writing." Six numbers.

"The People's Copy-Book; complete in six numbers." Mason Brothers.

Mr. B. F. Foster, the veteran writing-master, issues his works in the working form; the characters reduced to their elements; their form indicated by copies and ruling. The copies are cheap and convenient, but are not calculated to impart a refined taste in writing.

BRYANT.—"Memoir of Rev. James C. Bryant, late Missionary of the A.B.C.F. Missions to South-Africa." By Rev. Thomas Savage, Bedford, N. H. Published by the Mass. Sabbath-school Society, Boston. 18mo, pp. 20, with frontispiece. A fitting tribute to the memory of a good man. Can we not have his portrait?

SCRAPS.—"Choice Extracts; or, Selections from the Works of Bishops Taylor, Latimer, and Hall, Drs. Barrow, South, Brown, and Fuller, and Lord Bacon." By Basil Montagu, Esq., M.A. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street; and H. W. Derby, Cincinnati. 12mo, pp. 242. The index is by mistake labeled "Table of Contents," and the Table of Contents is wanting.

INFIDELITY.—"Confessions of a Converted Infidel; with Lights and Shades of Itinerant Life, and Miscellaneous Sketches." By Rev. John Bagley, "of the Virginia Annual Conference." Published by M. W. Dodd. 12mo, pp. 408.

PICTORIAL ANTI-SLAVERY.—John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, send us several fascicles in foolscap, 4to size, of juvenile publications, chiefly of an anti-slavery character, handsomely illustrated, and designed to cherish a deeper sympathy for the enslaved. They are,

1. "The Ediaburgh Doll, and other Tales for Children." Pp. 32.
2. "Pictures and Stories from Uncle Tom's Cabin."
3. "Minnie May; with other Rhymes and Stories." By Kate Barclay.
4. "Grandmother's Stories for Little Children."

GIGANTIC LILY.—"Victoria Regia; or, The Great Water-Lily of America; with a Brief Account of its Discovery and Introduction to Cultivation." By John Fisk Allen. Elephant folio, pp. 16, magnificently printed, with illustrations drawn from specimens grown at Salem, Mass. Mr. Allen has been perfectly successful in the culture of this wonderful plant; some of his leaves being nearly six feet in diameter, and flowers above sixteen inches.

For Boys.—"Household Words for Girls and Boys; Original and Selected." Edited by Fanny Dale. 18mo, pp. 216. Published by G. Collins & Cowperthwait, Denton & Butler, Philadelphia.

SHAKESPEARE.—"Shakespeare's Scholar; being Historical and Critical Studies of his Text, Characters, and Commentators; with an Examination of Mr. Collier's Folio of 1632." By Richard Grant White, A. M. Published by D. Appleton & Co. 8vo, pp. 504.

CLARK.—"Lights and Lines of Indian Character, and Scenes of Pioneer Life." By J. V. H. Clark, A.M., author of "Onondaga." Published by E. H. Babcock & Co., Syracuse; Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Buffalo; and J. C. Derby, New-York. 12mo, pp. 345. With a portrait of the author.

SIMMS.—"The Scout; or, The Black Riders of Congaree." By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. A new and revised edition. Published by Redfield, 110 Nassau street. 12mo, pp. 472. With a vignette.

ENGLISH POETS.—We have four volumes of Little & Brown's edition of the English Poets, in 12mo:

1. "The Poetical Works of John Gay; with a Life of the Author, by Dr. Johnson." 2 vols., pp. 269, 304. With a portrait.
2. "The Poetical Works of Thomas Parnell; with a Life, by Oliver Goldsmith," pp. 123. With a portrait.
3. "The Poetical Works of Thomas Tickell, with a Life, by Dr. Johnson," pp. 178. The above two are in one volume.
4. "The Poetical Works of Mark Akenside; edited, with a Life, by Rev. Alexander Dyce, pp. 452. Portrait.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Evans & Dickerson, New-York; and Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia.

THE QUARTERLIES.

"The Christian Examiner and Religious Miscellany." No. 185, for September, 1854. Published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston; C. S. Nichols & Co., New-York; and John Chapman, London. The subjects are,

1. Polemics and Irenics, an Address on Theology, by James Freeman Clarke.
2. Miss Sewell's Novels. Seven of them.
3. The Plurality of Worlds: Prof. Whewell and Sir David Brewster. Assents to the Chalmerian view.

"Our own sun has eight large primary planets revolving about him; is ours the only one destined to be inhabited? Our sun lies near the center of the milky-way, and is therefore probably like the other stars composing this assemblage. Is it the only one of that multitude that has planets? And if the others have planets, are they not destined for the abodes of intelligent creatures?"

That is the sum of the argument. What does it amount to? What, precisely, is the meaning of the formula, "destined to be inhabited?" Is it intended to teach that the planets and stars *are inhabitable*, and are *now* inhabited?

4. Prospects of American Slavery. Review of Tocqueville, Hildreth, and Carey.
5. Bartlett's Personal Narrative in Texas, Mexico, New-Mexico, and California.
6. Our Book Movement. The Unitarians are described as having traits "in common with all *other sects* of Christians," which is an admission that they are "a sect." President Quincy and others have always denied this.

The brief notices of books are, as usual, more elaborate than in most reviews. An extended and very interesting biographical notice of the late Mr. Huidekoper, of Meadville, and a briefer sketch of the late Chief-Justice Wells, of Massachusetts, close the number.

Religious Intelligence.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Wm. M. Birchard was installed, Sept. 6th, pastor of the Congregational church at Broad Brook, Ct. Invocation by Rev. Mr. Bourne; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. J. W. Ray, of Rockville; prayer by Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, of Enfield; sermon, from Col. 1: 28, by Rev. W. Clarke, D.D., of Hartford; installing prayer by Rev. Charles Hyde, of Ellington; charge to the pastor by Rev. J. Vail, D.D., of Somers; right-hand of fellowship by Rev. M. N. Morris, of West-Hartford; address to the people by Rev. B. Tyler, President of Connecticut Theological Institute; concluding prayer by Rev. S. J. Andrews, of East-Windsor; benediction by the pastor.—COM.

HARFORD.—Will you say that the Congregational church of Harford, Cortland Co., N. Y., has withdrawn from Cortland Presbytery, and united with the Susquehanna Conference of Congregational churches?

COM.

MICHIGAN CHURCH-BUILDING FUND.—At the late meeting of the General Association of Michigan, Rev. H. L. Hammond, Secretary of the State Committee for disbursing the Church-Building Fund, presented their report.

From this report it appeared that the sum of $8000 was received by their treasurer from the Central Committee, appointed by the Albany Convention, that the same had been securely invested, and that up to June 1st, there had accrued of interest, $325.05. It also appeared that appropriations had been made to fifteen societies, amounting to $3705; that there were then in the hands of the Committee eleven other applications for aid, upon which they were disposed to appropriate $2975; and that the expenses incurred by the Committee during the year, amounted to $62.38. The Committee anticipate applications before the close of the year, for a larger amount than the means remaining in their hands will enable them to meet.

JAPAN.—It is a remarkable providential coincidence that at the moment when the vast empire of Japan is about to be opened to Christian missionaries, efforts should also be making to furnish its teeming millions with the Holy Scriptures in their own language. Dr. Bettleheim, a pious physician, who has for eight years resided in the island of Loochoo, is (a London paper states) about to visit Hong Kong in one of the vessels of the United States squadron, for the purpose of taking measures with the Bishop of Victoria, for printing his Japanese and Loochooan versions of the Holy Scriptures. In the pure Japanese the four Gospels and the Acts; and in the Loochooan, (a variety of the Japanese,) St. Luke, St. John, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans, are ready for publication.—*Banner.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The first conference in Maryland numbered eleven ministers, and only eight of them were to enter into the itinerancy proper. We number now in different parts of our extensive country 36 annual conference districts; over seventy thousand members; and we have church property amounting to more than a million of dollars! Our last General Conference had the full complement elected, namely, one hundred representatives. And our ministry in the United States numbers over sixteen hundred, itinerant and unstationed.

We have a book concern in the city of Baltimore that has outridden the storm of early embarrassment; and, like a strong ship, has her canvas spread, her crew manned, her freight paid for, and the prospect of a successful voyage before her. Another book concern is about to be commenced in the West, where, with a vigorous membership and an able ministry, we may look for new and continued successes.

We have a popular church periodical, with an increasing subscription list, published weekly in Baltimore, another in the West, and still another in the South; and the favor and aid of the *Olive Branch* in the North. Our college at Uniontown, Pa., is flourishing.—*Meth. Prot.*

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.—Six members have recently been added to the Baptist church in this place, in addition to four received at the last communion. This accession makes fifty-six members that have been added since Rev. N. W. Miner became their pastor. During a period of two years, says the *Highland Eagle*, not a monthly communion has passed without some one having received "the right-hand of fellowship." Thus a steadily increasing interest and growth have been manifest, the result of that indefatigable zeal and arduous labor, blessed by the influences of divine grace, which has characterized the pastorate of Mr. Miner.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.—From the *News* we learn that Rev. Jerome Twitchell, late of New-Orleans, has accepted an invitation to undertake an enterprise for establishing a new Presbyterian church in that city. An earnest appeal is made through the *News* to persons of "all classes and conditions not connected with any church," to attend on the services, which, for the present, are to be held in a public hall. Mr. Twitchell is also spoken of in very favorable terms.

We look back but a short time when the Baptist interest first started in this village, when but five or six men and women constituted its entire strength; we trace its fluctuating history through a period of eight years, and find that a Christian devotion and moral heroism has prevailed over every impediment; and now, with over one hundred members, a comfortable house of worship paid for, and a progressive spirit, they are looking forward with hope toward the accomplishment of great good. Such prosperity as this, though accomplished through a rugged and unenviable pathway, through doubts and fears, pain and affliction, affords an example worthy of imitation to every Christian association, and illustrates most clearly the golden sentiment, which every feeble Christian interest may indorse, that "in due time we shall reap, if we faint not."—*N. Y. Recorder.*

RESIGNATIONS.—We understand that Rev. Profs. Reynolds, D.D., and Essick, of Capitol University, Ohio, the former President of the Institution, have both resigned their professorial chairs.—*Lutheran Observer.*

DEGREES.—Two prominent ministers of Georgia have received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, Rev. J. G. Binney and Rev. Wm. T. Brantly. The degrees were conferred by the Columbia College, and the State College at Athens. The Franklin College has also conferred the degree on Rev. N. M. Crawford.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—Wofford College was opened on Tuesday the 1st inst., with a Freshman and Sophomore class. Pres. Whiteman and Profs. Duncan and Carlisle are, for the present, regarded as a sufficient number of instructors.

AUBURN SEMINARY.—Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Albany, has accepted the appointment of Professor of "Sacred Languages and Biblical Criticism" in the Auburn Theological Seminary. The accession of such a man as Dr. H. to the corps of instructors in this school of the prophets, is an event of great interest and importance. Sound in his divinity, an able and advancing scholar, in the prime of life and full vigor of health, he will carry moral and intellectual strength to his new position, which can not fail to be appreciated by the young men of Central New-York. That field is wide enough to furnish a hundred young men constantly for the ministry.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA.—Rev. W. M. Daily, D.D., President. The number of students in attendance for the year was 224. At the late commencement there were six graduates. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. H. H. Kavanagh, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; also on Rev. Patrick H. Greenleaf, rector of Christ's Church, Madison, Ia.; and the degree of A. M. on Rev. Werter R. Davis, professor elect in M'Kendree College, Lebanon, Ill.

THE SURPLICED PROCESSION.—In days gone by, when White, Hobart, and Griswold lived, where, it may be confidently asked, could any mortal catch even a glimpse of such a procession hurrying across a railroad track, or guarded by the police as it wended its be-draggled way through the streets of the city? It was left for our day and the church in these States to get up a spectacle, the tendency of which is obvious enough to the "enlightened Protestant and spiritual Christian," and from which the scoffer has turned with the gibe, "There goes the Anglo-Catholic Shirt Union." The taste for such histrionic exhibitions sprung up with the Oxford movement, and it has found ready cultivators under all its diverse manifestations among young men and maidens, old men and children, on both sides of the ocean.—*Prot. Churchman.*

E. GENESEE CONFERENCE.—This body met at Geneva. The report on slavery was adopted with great unanimity. The vote on the Troy Rule stood 115 affirmative to 4 negative, and of these four, several, if not all, were in favor of even a more stringent emendation. On Temperance, the Conference took high ground, and will maintain it nobly everywhere, especially in the pulpit, which

> "Must stand acknowledged while the world shall stand,
> The most important and effectual guard,
> Support, and ornament of virtue's cause."]

Beside the powerful aid to be given to the cause by preaching and lecturing, the brethren resolved to exert their utmost influence at the polls.

MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.—The *Herald* (Richmond, Va.) states that on the 25th July, Mr. A. D. Phillips, a graduate of Mercer University, Ga., and S. D. Trimble, a graduate of Union University, Ga., were appointed, by the Southern Baptist Board, missionaries to Africa, to labor in Yorruba, in connection with Bro. Bowen.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Congregational Church at East-Hampton, which was destroyed by fire last year, and had been nearly rebuilt, was again burned to the ground Thursday night, together with the adjoining parsonage house. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $2000.

SHELDON.—Mr. Stewart Sheldon, of Perry Center, was ordained at that place, on the 15th inst., by a council. Rev. Z. Eddy, of Warsaw, preached the sermon; Rev. D. Chichester, of Mount Morris, gave the charge to the candidate; Rev. T. M. Hodgman, of Perry Center, gave the right-hand of fellowship. Mr. S. is at present supplying the Presbyterian church of Silver Creek, Chautauque County.—*Syracuse Record.*

GELSTON.—We understand that Rev. Maltby Gelston, of Rushville, is about to close his labors in R., and enter the service of the American S. S. Union. Brother G. has been, we believe, some fifteen years pastor of Rushville, and is highly approved in the ministry. Many regrets attend the dissolution of his pastoral relation.

KEYPORT.—Rev. Samuel Lockwood, late of Gilboa, Schoharie county, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church, Keyport, N. J. Brother Lockwood entered upon his labors the first Sabbath in August, and will probably be installed some time during the month of September. The church at Keyport, we are happy to learn, after many severe struggles is now in an encouraging condition, and our prayer is, that the great Head of the Church may continue to smile upon it, and bless the labors of his servant in the hopeful conversion of many precious souls.

NORWICH, CT.—The building near Wharf-Bridge, formerly occupied by Dr. Bond's congregation, and since used as a lumber warehouse, is now in the process of being fitted up for a new Methodist society, a colony from Mr. Butler's church and congregation. The enterprise has the cordial approbation of the old society, and will be the means, we trust, of accomplishing much good in that part of the city. The house will be ready for public service in two or three weeks.—*Examiner.*

SPROAL.—Rev. Dr. Pott's church has been supplied the past two Sabbaths by Rev. Mr. Sproal, the chaplain at West-Point, and he has delighted every body, and crowded the church there, hot, dry, dusty Sabbath afternoons, with the *elite* of the city; and he has done it by the best means—namely, by striving, in the plainest manner, to show the path of the sinner in coming to Christ, and beseeching him to return. Warmer-hearted revival-sermons I have never heard, and ministers—among whom I noticed Dr. Spring—and people are equally charmed. Mr. Sproal is, perhaps, fifty—tall, plain-looking, with a quiet self-possession, distinct enunciation, and clear delivery—entirely unassuming in manner and matter—never attempting to be eloquent or make a sensation, yet often unconsciously effecting both. He has proved, in eight days, that New-York contains, even in hot weather, multitudes of people who love to hear good, warm-hearted sermons, when presented in the humility and simplicity of the Gospel. Great and profound sermons are at a discount in this city just now; the Gospel, the simple Gospel, is what is wanted.—*Religious Recorder.*

BUFFALO.—We learn that an O. S. Presbyterian Church is about to be commenced at Buffalo. A lot has been purchased, and a chapel fitted up on the corner of South Division and Elm streets, which was dedicated, with appropriate services, on last Sabbath evening. Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., is to have charge of the enterprise, under the direction of the Presbytery of Buffalo city. The expense incurred thus far has been borne chiefly by one individual. We hope the many wealthy and liberal Presbyterians in Buffalo will cordially lend a helping hand, so that this may soon become an important congregation. The prospects are said to be encouraging.

BURR SEMINARY.—Rev. Joseph Steele, of Castleton, has been appointed Principal of the Burr Seminary. Mr. Steele will bring with him the confidence and esteem of all his ministerial brethren, by whom he has been long and favorably known as a sound, able, and judicious divine.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, AT NIAGARA FALLS.—We learn, from the *Niagara Falls Iris*, of Friday, that the Trustees of the Judge De Veaux estate met on Wednesday, at the Falls, and decided to proceed at once to build De Veaux College. It is to be located on the grounds in the immediate proximity of a beautiful walnut grove, fronting on the whirlpool.

A FAITHFUL PASTOR.—Rev. Dr. Tucker, rector of St. George's Church, in Bermuda, buried upward of three hundred victims of yellow fever, during the months of September and October last. He administered to the greatest portion of these persons such consolations of religion as the appalling brevity and violence of their illness permitted; he frequently performed the funeral service during the hottest hours of the day, over bodies for which, for want of time and rapidity of decomposition, it was impossible to procure coffins; he was detained in a pestiferous burial ground, sometimes till after midnight, and had, for many successive days, to resume his mournful task at sunrise. During all this period he continued to perform divine service, and to preach four times every Sunday, beside attending to the soldiers in the hospital and the prison during the week.

PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE.—We learn that Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, of Cambridgeport, has accepted the appointment of President of Amherst College, and that the fact was announced by him to his congregation yesterday.—*Boston Traveller, Sept. 4.*

PONTIAC.—Rev. Charles W. Cooper, late of the Princeton Seminary, has been called to the O. S. church in Pontiac, Mich., of which Dr. Penny was formerly the pastor.

LANE SEMINARY.—Rev. Dr. Condit has been constrained to resign the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric in Lane Seminary, on account of long-continued ill-health, and consequent inability to discharge the duties of his office. The deep interest he feels in the Seminary, and in the labors to which he has here been called, renders it peculiarly trying to him to be obliged to retire from his post so soon after entering upon its duties. The Trustees will supply the place at the earliest possible day. Meanwhile, the duties of the office will be discharged by Professor Allen.—*Christian Herald.*

CANADA.—Rev. Mr. McDonnell, formerly a missionary within the bounds of the Presbytery of Glasgow, has been appointed minister of Lochiel, in the Presbytery of Glengarry, Canada West. The congregation of Lochiel has long been without a minister, and the inhabitants are heartily glad to be once more blessed with the services of a minister of the Church they so devotedly love.

COLPORTEURS FOR KANSAS.—The Reform Tract and Book Society, at Cincinnati, has issued a special appeal for aid to prepare and circulate in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska books and tracts adapted to create a healthful and permanent anti-slavery sentiment. They propose to send their Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mr. Boynton, to explore the field, and to send with him several colporteurs, to remain on the ground and do what may be done toward establishing Gospel institutions.

Domestic Summary.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC-SCHOOLS.—At this time there are employed in conducting our public-schools ten hundred and ninety-four teachers, whose aggregate salaries amount to over three hundred thousand dollars a year; and upon this corps of teachers devolves the care and training of all the pupils included within a system of popular education, which has had upon its rolls during the past year the names of over one hundred and forty thousand children, who have in some degree received its benefits. And the Board of Education have, in obedience to the most pressing necessity, organized several new schools, and are now engaged in erecting six school houses of the largest dimensions, which, when completed, will afford accommodations for about ten thousand additional pupils.

The comparative value of the public-schools to the community will be better appreciated by an examination of the following statistics of the denominational or parochial schools not under the special care of the Board of Education. There are thirty-six of these schools as follows:

17 Catholic	5687	pupils.
7 Jewish	857	"
3 Presbyterian	250	"
2 Episcopalian	205	"
1 Dutch Reformed	160	"
6 Industrial Schools with	721	"

Making a total of.....7880 pupils,

or about one seventeenth of the number taught in the schools under the charge of the Board of Education.

CREDITABLE SHIP-MANAGEMENT.—The ship "Calhoun," Captain Trueman, of Spofford & Tileston's line of Liverpool packets, arrived at this port last week, with 494 passengers, and not a single case of sickness or death on board. Is not this the first ship that has arrived, in the last six months, of which as much can be said? Such an event is highly creditable alike to the captain and owners; and we have no doubt, if as much care were generally taken in provisioning and furnishing emigrant-ships, the mortality among their passengers would be little, if any, greater than on board the Collins' steamers.

VIRGINIA WOOL.—The Leesburg *Washingtonian* says: "We have upon our desk a sample of wool taken from Southdown sheep, raised by R. J. T. White, State senator of this county, which measured 9½ inches in length. The wool is of fine quality for that breed of sheep. We are pleased to see that the farmers of the county are directing their attention to the subject of sheep husbandry."

A WARNING TO LYING TIPPLERS.—A few days ago a man in New-London went to the town-agent, and obtained liquor on the pretense that his employer was sick and needed it. The deception was soon found out, and he was arrested and fined $7 and the costs, in all $14. This tooth of the law is in the fifth section, and will probably bring up many other sly offenders.

A WELL TWELVE HUNDRED FEET DEEP: THE ARTESIAN WELL.—The tubing has now been let down to a depth of one thousand two hundred feet; the total depth of the borings exceeding that eighth. The borer now rests in a hard sand-stone rock, which has already been penetrated with great difficulty to the extent of twenty-three feet.—*Charleston Courier.*

A RARE BIRD.—We saw yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Mr. S. J. Hoggson, in Mechanics'-Block, Union street, a live stork, which was taken on the same day in the garden attached to Dr. E. T. Foote's residence on State street. The bird had been shot evidently some time since, and its left leg broken. Its plumage is of a brownish hue. Its wings measure, when fully extended, 6 feet six inches, and its height from the floor when the beak is fully drawn up, 4 feet 3 inches. We understand that the skin will be stuffed for preservation.—*New-Haven Pall.*

SALE OF A WHITE WOMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A sale of a free white woman was recently made at Freemansburg, Lehigh county. The parties have been residents of that place for some time, are natives of Germany, and the transaction consisted in a man disposing of his wife to another man for the sum of one dollar. The parties were represented as being of intemperate habits. Writings are said to have been signed by the trio, the wife, the new husband, and the old husband.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Few persons fully appreciate the quantity of land that is contained in the grant in aid of the Illinois Railroad. The quantity is 2,600,000 acres. How much is two millions six hundred thousand acres? Neither more nor less than the dimensions of the whole State of Connecticut! As follows:

	Acres.
Official return of Connecticut	2,733,879
Lands patented to Illinois Central Railroad	2,672,060

A person or company that should own the whole State of Connecticut in fee, free of debt, with all its rocks, rivers, swamps, bays, hills, dales, and valleys, would be possessed of a good farm, notwithstanding that a very large proportion of it would be unremunerative, being unsusceptible of cultivation, and ineligible for occupation. The State of Connecticut contains 369,000 inhabitants, 60,378 dwellings, 547 miles of railroad, and a taxable valuation of $300,000,000.

This is what has grown up upon a "patch" of land equal to the quantity owned by the Illinois Railroad, but far beneath it in value. The land owned by the road is all selected for its fertile qualities and eligible location. There is none of it waste or unprofitable. There is no portion of it remote from railroad conveyance to the best markets North and South. It is all accessible to the most abundant supplies of bituminous coal; the whole quantity of coal in the whole Union is 133,000 miles, one third of which is in Illinois. The supply of timber by railroad from the North is limitless. Here are all the elements for the support of an immense population.

THE GRINNELL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The second expedition sent out by Henry Grinnell, Esq., to the Arctic Seas, under command of Dr. Kane, was last heard from on the 23d of July, 1853, when he was at Upernavic, on the west coast of Greenland; but he is expected to report himself in New-York in the course of next month. Should he not be heard from at that time, it will be surmised that he has decided upon spending another winter at the North. He could not remain there longer than the first of September, if he designed returning this season, as at that period ice commences forming very rapidly.

It was his plan, at last accounts, to proceed as far north in his ship (the "Advance") as the ice would permit, during the fall then next ensuing. He would then proceed, with a portable boat and an ample supply of stores, to establish a depot at a remote northern point; and subsequently, to penetrate to the most extreme point accessible. Even should he obtain no clue to the missing English navigator, Sir John Franklin, confidence is entertained that, with his rare scientific attainments and facilities for investigation, the expedition can not be without important results.

It is expected that in the course of a few weeks, information will be received from Capt. Inglefield and all the other English vessels now in the North Seas.

MR. WILLIS.—A correspondent of the *Transcript* who has been at Idlewild, the residence of N. P. Willis, writes as follows:

"Willis is an invalid, and suffering greatly from hemorrhage and cough, yet not so ill as I have been led to suppose from the accounts that have reached us of late. He is able to ride on horseback still, and I trust that many years are before him of improved physical condition, and his usual mental activity. He has only ceased writing the 'Idlewild Papers' to commence another series of articles in the *Home Journal* on a different topic. 'Idlewild' is even more charming than Willis has painted it in his exquisite letters from this spot, and its master and mistress belong naturally where they are living. It is a rare thing to find a beautiful house well occupied, and every one will join in the wish that a long time may elapse before a change will occur in the ownership of the cottage and grounds where Willis has pitched his tent. What a delectable book the 'Idlewild Papers' collected in a volume will make. I hope to see them before many weeks in this form, for certainly there can be no pleasanter pages for autumn reading."

A SLAVE-DRIVER'S MEETING.—At a meeting held in Weston, on the 20th July, A.D. 1854, among other were the following proceedings:

On motion of Dr. G. W. Bayliss, it was unanimously resolved:

"1st. That this Association will, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas territory, hold itself in readiness to go there, to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of the Northern Emigration-Aid Societies.

"2d. That we recommend to the citizens of other counties, and particularly those bordering on Kansas territory, to adopt regulations similar to those of this Association, and to indicate their readiness to cooperate in the objects of the first resolution.

"That these resolutions be published in the papers at Weston. GEO. GALLOWAY, President.

"B. F. STRINGFELLOW, Secretary."

—*Platte Argus.*

CHURCH SPECULATION IN LAND.—A society has been formed by members of the Episcopal Church, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase Western lands, which may serve in future for building sites for churches, or grow into town lots at $50 per foot. Bishop Kemple is the President of the Association; Robert B. Minturn, of New-York, treasurer; and Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, of New-Haven, one of the secretaries. The idea of the Society was suggested during the recent Rock-Island excursion, probably by the fortunate pecuniary result attending the early purchased land of the Episcopal church at St. Paul's, Minnesota, when $300, wisely invested a few years ago, has now produced $20 000 or more.

The Society desires to raise $10,000, and particularly solicits twenty contributions of $500 each, which will make up that amount.—*New-Haven Journal.*

NOVEL MAIL-MATTER.—A watch was handed into the store of John Stevens & Co., one of our jewelers, recently, having been forwarded by mail from Pensacola, Florida, for repairs. It seems that the owner of it, one of our townsmen, now in the latter place, had carried it to a jeweler there to be repaired, inquiring at the time what his bill would be. He asked him $8 for doing the work. He demurred at the price, but was told by the jeweler that he could not help himself, as he was the only person in the place who could repair watches. But the owner, with true Yankee spirit, told him that he would not stand that, but would send the watch to Bangor for repairs. As good as his word he put the watch, nicely packed, into the mail, and sent it to this city. It arrived safely, and doubtless will be safely returned. The bill for repairs here is $2; the postage each way is twenty cents.—*Bangor Mercury.*

SHOCKING DEATH.—We are informed by Major J. F. Cooper that his brother-in-law, Dr. McDonald, was brutally murdered by his servant-boy a few days since, at Mount Meigs, Alabama. The citizens of the vicinity were so enraged at the affair that an immediate meeting was convened, and it was unanimously agreed that the murderer should be *burned* alive. *The execution was performed before Dr. McDonald was buried.—Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner.*

STOPS.—The *South-Carolinian* says that in some parts of that State "Harper" has been dropped by its patrons; and that in Montgomery, Alabama, the booksellers have packed up and returned the September number of "Putnam," all on account of articles on the Nebraska question. No great loss, we fancy. Probably there are more of those magazines sold on the New-York Central Railroad cars alone than are taken by all the slave-drivers of the Union.—*Tribune.*

PEAT.—We learn that the recent "dry time" has been improved in many places by securing large quantities of peat for fuel. In the present state of the market for wood and coal, this is an economical substitute, and well worth attention in the country.—*Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.*

KIDNAPPING AT WASHINGTON.—A case of kidnapping and fraud is imputed to a clerk in one of the departments, in disposing of a slave left with him as collateral, for the payment of a note. The slave is missing and it is alleged she has been sold to Southern traders, although restricted to the District of Columbia. The affair is to be investigated.

THE TRAVEL.—We learn that there is great activity at the hotels once more. The St. Nicholas has been obliged to turn customers away for several successive days. They now lodge six hundred and fifty. Business is looking up.

CHOLERA.—Newark, N. J., has this year suffered so severely from the cholera that the deaths of that disease have, in proportion to the population, doubled those in New-York, trebled those in Boston, and quadrupled those in Philadelphia. This peculiar unhealthiness [illegible] about the place.—*Phila. N. American.*

LAND IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—Few from the Atlantic slope who go out to those territories after this fall, or early in the coming spring, can avail themselves of the benefits of the law granting to actual settlers there, as that act expires by limitation in December, 1855. We state this fact for the benefit of those disposed to emigrate to the Pacific side.

PHILLIPS' FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.—The *London Times*, of 16th August last, states that on the 15th of same month, "The Lords of the Admiralty determined that every transport for conveying troops or freight shall be provided at the cost of the owners with three or more patent fire-annihilator machines."

GOLD-FISH.—The Portsmouth *Journal* says these beautiful specimens of the finny tribe may be rapidly increased with very little trouble. A fresh-water pond, no consequence whether made from springs or rain, in which no destructive fish have a home, is all that is needed for their residence and rapid increase. The coldest weather of winter, even though the ice confine them, does them no injury. In a pond on the Portsmouth City-farm some of these fish were put a few years ago. From these tens of thousands have already been taken, and may be seen, not only in numerous globes in our own city, but also in many distant places in New-England. These fish command a high price in some places, and might be made a source of much profit to those who would devote a little attention to raising them.

"ELECTRIC-WIRES OF NATURE!"—One day a famous ghost seer and clairvoyant visited the office of the *Tribune* to impart some very recent intelligence concerning the present place and state of Sir John Franklin. That information we declined to receive, but in its stead requested a report of the previous day's news in London and Paris, offering to the medium a permanent and profitable engagement should it prove correct. Strange to say, however, it was not so easy to ascertain what was going on at the other side of the Atlantic as to learn what had transpired at the North-Pole; and our visitor departed in a disappointed and perturbed frame of mind. Since then we have had a rather bad opinion of that mode of procuring knowledge.—*Tribune.*

FOREIGNERS.—The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, remarking upon the comparatively small proportion which the foreign-born population introduced into this country since 1790, together with their descendants, now bear to the entire population, accounts for it thus:

"The reason why the foreign-born do not sum up a greater figure in our census statistics is truly a sad one. It has been estimated that fifty per cent. of the emigrants die within twelve months after embarking from their ancient homes, and reaching our shores. This estimate is probably too large; but when we recollect that

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The Independent.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

CHURCH-MUSIC: THE ARTISTIC AND THE DEVOTIONAL.

THE question of the music appropriate to worship is not a question between congregational and choral singing, or between the precentor and the organist, but a question between the artistic and the devotional. Not that these are of necessity opposed to each other; for the art of music may be made subservient to devotion as the art of eloquence is made subservient to the faithful preaching of the Gospel. But as the eloquence of a preacher should not be his attraction, but Christ, whom that eloquence sets forth, so the music should not attract to itself the sensibilities of the soul, but should lead or express those sensibilities in devotion. Leaving out of view that want of taste and skill in the adaptation and the execution of sacred music which mars the spirit of devotion, we speak only of music as a cultivated art in the churches, and maintain that here the question is not so much one of mode as of substance and effect. It is not whether the choir and the organ shall be retained, but whether in any style of church-music the artistic shall be paramount to the devotional.

The Church of Rome—and to some extent the Church of England also—employs music as a part of the pageantry of worship, and spares no pains to render this imposing and impressive; not as a vehicle of hallowed thought and emotion, but as an exhibition of cultivated taste and scientific skill. Musical effect is studied rather than devotional expression. In the execution of the far-famed Sistine choir, there is nothing to foster devotion. The music of that anomalous body is throughout an appeal to taste and sentiment, not to the deeper, holier passions of the soul. It is the artistic execution, in a tongue no longer intelligible to the people, of responses and chants correlative to the recitatives intoned by the Pope; and it serves only to divide attention between the pageantry of the mass and the genius of the composer. The same may be said of the flourish of martial trumpets upon the elevation of the host, and also of the midnight mass, in which the music of the old composers is rendered instrumentally by martial bands.

One hears, indeed, some noble chants and hymns in the cathedral service; such as the *Te Deum*, the *Benedicite*, the *Agnus Dei*, the *Gloria in Excelsis*, or the famed Ambrosian chants, which, when rendered by a full choir in the grand cathedral of Milan, present the very best effect of purely choral music. But for such music there is need of the accompaniment of incense, from whose swelling clouds it seems to issue, and of the scenic effect of lofty arches pointing heavenward in the mellow light of deep-stained windows. It is the music of art, not of devotion.

We once sat, at the hour of morning mass, in the lofty gallery of the choir of the cathedral of Cologne. A hundred and fifty feet below, the priests, in glittering vestments, flitted to and fro across the pavement, where the light, admitted through gorgeous pictured-glass, spread for them a carpet of rainbow colors. At that elevation the ear caught their dull monotonous chant only as a distant hum. Presently the fragrance of incense diffused itself through the groined arches, as it rose in dreamy clouds athwart the colored light; and when the recitatives were finished, the full-voiced choir took up the strain, and waves of music followed waves of incense, till ear, and eye, and soul were floating as in mid-air upon a sea of ecstasy:

"Then swelled the organ; up through choir and nave
The music trembled with an inward thrill
Of bliss at its own grandeur; wave on wave
Its flood of mellow thunder rose, until
The hushed air shivered with the throb it gave,
Then, poising for a moment, it stood still,
And sank and rose again, to burst in spray
That wandered into silence far away."

It was the perfection of sensuous delight in music. The artistic effect could hardly have been hightened; but the effect was sentimental, not devotional; it was music, not worship; suggestive of man, not of God; ministering to taste, not to edification. As we looked around on the stupendous pile which, founded six hundred years ago, is yet unfinished—whose foundations and buttresses need repair before the towers are built or the roof completed—we thought of that little company of English refugees who had, two centuries ago, sailed from Delft-Haven, a hundred miles down the same Rhine that the stately cathedral overlooks, to found in the western wilderness a spiritual temple, whose worship should be that of true, pure, free, and loving hearts, and whose music the simple voice of thanksgiving and praise; and we felt that with them were the springs of blessedness, and that theirs were the songs that are heard in heaven.

In all the great cities of the Old World where the Romish ritual is observed, music is cultivated as an art to a degree that is often entrancing to a soul susceptible to purely musical effects. In Westminster Abbey, too, and the Church of the Templars in London, one may hear each Sabbath, besides the chanting of the service, selections from the Messiah, Elijah, or from other oratorios, performed with admirable skill. But though "both the singers and the players of instruments are there," one is not always sure that he is in the city of God.

In contrast with these artistic cathedral effects, one hears in the dissenting churches generally, in the Scotch churches, and in the reformed churches of Germany, France, and Switzerland, the singing of the congregation, ordinarily led by a choir, sometimes with and sometimes without the accompaniment of an organ. The Reformation restored to the people the right of praising God with their own tongue as well as of reading with their own eyes the word of God. The hymns of Luther were, next to his translation of the Bible, a means of reforming Germany; and the influence of Luther is felt to this day in the Protestant psalmody of Germanic Europe. It is an imposing and affecting spectacle, to see hundreds and even thousands perhaps of the poor peasantry of the country congregated in a vast church, and uniting with one voice in the psalm of praise, under the lead of the organ and the chorister. The psalm and tune are known beforehand to the congregation, and frequently but one is used throughout the service. In Germany you purchase for a trifle, at the door of the church, a printed programme of the services for the day; the prayers, the text, and the selected psalms. Where but one psalm is used at a service, two or three verses are sung at intervals, always to the same tune, under the lead of the organ. The devotional impression of such a service approaches the sublime.

We are less musical as a people than are the Germans, and less stable in our domestic and our church-going habits. We have therefore more need of a trained choir to lead in the musical part of worship. But whether choral or congregational, singing should be conducted solely for these two ends:—*worship* as toward God, and *edification* as toward ourselves, by stirring or feeding within us the flame of devotion. It should therefore be chaste, simple, and appropriate, though it may also be grand and beautiful, while yet wholly free from histrionic effect. We want music in the church for the purposes of devotion, and not the church and the choir for the purposes of music; the singers and the players on instruments in the service of God and of his people, for spiritual profit, and not for sensuous display. We want the choir in the church on earth to sing in the same spirit and for the same end that the choir of angels and the redeemed sing the new song in heaven.

A LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

A MUCH respected friend has put into our hands a letter received by him from Henry B. Stewart, of Greenville, Sinoe county, Liberia. We understand that Mr. Stewart, the writer of the letter, is a preacher of the Gospel, and that he emigrated not long ago from Georgia to what is now his adopted country. His letter, though not in the highest degree creditable to the common-school system of the State in which he was born and educated, is, on the whole, for an untaught man, a highly respectable composition. Such letters, in autograph, from citizens of Liberia to friends in this country, can hardly fail to be interesting to all who care for Africa or the African race. We have never read one that had not some value as giving us glimpses of Liberia, and the actual state of civilization and Christianity there. Our readers may value a few passages, which we transcribe with correction in spelling, pointing, and the use of capital letters, but with the syntax and the choice of words unaltered.

In respect to health and the outward means of comfort and prosperity, Mr. Stewart seems to be well satisfied with his condition. He says:

"My health, through the blessings of a kind Providence, have been, and are at this time, as good as ever I were in the United States—if any thing, better. I owe, however, much of it to prudence and care. And all, I think, comparatively speaking, may enjoy the same degree of health for this is, indeed, as healthy a place as any in Liberia, or more so. I would say, then, to all my colored friends who love good health and appreciate liberty, Come to Sinoe; come, though, as men who are willing to make an honest living by the sweat of the brow; for the land is rich, and all that it needs is cultivation." . . . . .

"I am sorry to say to you, however, that Brother Shearman and family has had a very hard time of it, but are now getting over it. I contribute much of it to the unsettled state or their mind. Having been advised by Mr. Pease and yourself to settle at Monrovia, and being short of means to move there, keeps them very much behind-hand. Mitchell, however, have settled himself very comfortable, before he was off the public. In fact, all the emigrants that came out in that expedition are doing well. They have lost but very few, not more than eight or nine."

Much of the letter is occupied with religious matters. The writer, as we understand, was formerly connected in some way with the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah; and he seems to have formed a church on the same general model in his new country, without being fully aware of the difference between Independency and Congregationalism.

"I feel that I would be doing great injustice to the cause of Christ in this field of missionary labors, to pass unnoticed the spirit manifested by the different denominations in this section of the colony for the dissemination of Bible truth, not merely among the colonists, but in an especial manner to the aborigines. Our Methodist and Baptist brethren take the lead in this glorious work, for they have the men and means to go ahead. It is true there has not been for some time no special outpouring of the Spirit; but that a steady adherence to the means of grace is more and [more] manifested by the erecting of places for religious worship.

"As respecting this branch of the Church to which I have the honor to break the bread of life, not much can be said—enough, however, to satisfy us that the cause is God. We are truly thankful, and would ever rejoice that He has put it into the hearts of his people to organize this branch of his Church in this part of the globe. We are, therefore, satisfied that our prayers have not been in vain, for he has not left us without a witness in adding, from time to time, one and another coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The government of this Church is Congregational—known by the name of 'The Independent Congregational church.' The Church on their first regular meeting, agreed to adopt for the use of this Church the Confession of Faith, and Covenant and Rules of Discipline, as used by the Independent church, Savannah, Georgia. Suffer me to beg the favor of you to interest some kind friend in our behalf, for we are deficient of many things. We have commenced building, but will not be able to finish unless help from some source. We are in want of the following works. And first, Congregational Order: The Cambridge and Saybrook Platforms, Heads of Agreement and Articles of Discipline adopted at Saybrook, A Digest of Rules and Usages, and an Apparatus [Appendix] containing notices of Congregational bodies. Such works was published some years ago by direction of the General Association of Connecticut, by E. Hunt. Any part or portions of the above would be of indispensable use to this Church, if it could be got."

It seems, then, that Congregationalism of some sort is fairly planted—self-planted in Liberia. An "Independent Congregational church" is looking from Africa toward America, and is stretching out its hands for aid. Let none be alarmed at that ominous word "Independent," for the first thing asked for in behalf of that Congregational church at Greenville is a copy of the Connecticut "Congregational Order," including the "Saybrook Platform." Will any of our Connecticut friends send us a copy? We shall be happy to forward it by the earliest opportunity. Any other books that are suitable for the use of such a Church, or of its minister, will be received and forwarded with pleasure. Who will send a copy of Dwight's Theology? Who will contribute the collected works of Dr. Woods? Who will give some plain and not too learned commentary on the Bible? The books that are to do good there must be such as are intelligible to unlearned readers. If any body chooses to send money for the Congregational Church edifice at Greenville, in Liberia, we will see that it is duly forwarded.

It is not without some hesitation that we have ventured to make this offer. We beg leave to assure our New-School Presbyterian friends that this Congregational church in Liberia is not the result of any advice or machination of ours. It is not our journal that has thus "carried the war into Africa." We beg that this Greenville movement may not be inventoried as another instance of that new Congregationalism, so much complained of, which is determined on living and growing elsewhere than in New-England. No copy of *The Independent*, so far as we know, has ever gone to Liberia. We are not aware that the Albany Convention, or the Congregational Union, had any thing to do with the introduction of Congregationalism into Africa. We know nothing about the movement more than what we have now spread before the public; and therefore we can not even venture to certify that the movement is likely to be successful, or that it is in any way worthy of special support and confidence. Let every reader judge for himself from the facts which we have given. Perhaps some good may result from the offer we have made. Perhaps we may be able to report, some few years hence, good tidings from the Congregational churches in the United States of Africa.

FINANCIERING.

IT is an evil of the intense competition in great mercantile communities that it drives many from the walks of legitimate business into schemes of speculation with reference to sudden and extravagant gains. The history of frauds teaches that they originate chiefly in the attempt to grow rich rapidly by financiering, rather than by diligence in business. Financiering has its place in legitimate business. Some men have a talent for this, which is as true a mark of genius as is poetry or art. But it is not a talent that every man can acquire; and it is fortunate that this is so; for if all the world should turn financiers, the earth itself would soon go into bankruptcy. Now the calamity of a great city is, that every one who gains a little money takes to financiering as a readier mode of increasing it than by regular business. Wall street, the focus of financiering, gives a tone to the whole business community.

But financiering is a deep game; and he who leaves an honest toil in a business that he does understand, for calculations of chance in matters where he has no skill, is very apt to become the loser; and, as in all lotteries, to grow desperate in the attempt to make up his losses. We do not speak of investments in stocks as property, but of the spirit of speculation; and we have no doubt that a just verdict upon many cases of fraud would be, "This man lost his capital and his character by speculation in stocks." Keep, therefore, to honest toil in a legitimate business, and do not aspire to become a financier. "Be content with such things as ye have."

Especially let churches avoid financiering to which many are prone as an expedient to avoid the downright claims of justice and religion. A shuffling policy in the finances of a church brings reproach upon religion even among those who aim to flourish by financiering in their own affairs. The churches of Christ should be a model of business promptness and integrity before the world.

CHRISTIAN HONOR.

IT gives us high pleasure to record an instance of Christian honor such as is seldom found in the course of public discussions. Rev. John Marsh, D.D., editor of the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, has addressed to that editor of *The Independent* whom the *Journal* had so widely misrepresented a communication most honorable to his character as a sincere and upright Christian. He says: "You call upon me to retract my slander. I do it most readily. You advise me to read before I write. Good advice, which I would ever follow. Dr. Leavitt will bear me witness that I called on him at the time and asked for the old files of *The Independent*, my object being accuracy in the statement. He said they were burnt up in the Spruce-street fire. I had then to rely, as I wrote, on my own impressions and common fame."

Here was the mistake of our worthy friend. Had he come to the editor in question he would have gained immediate satisfaction; but he trusted to "impressions," which proved to have been wholly incorrect. Since, however, he states that those impressions were shared by others, even to the extent of "common fame," we are glad that the error was committed, for it gave us opportunity to refute an insidious slander by simply quoting our own words. This we have done to the satisfaction of all concerned. The case may serve to show how unworthy of trust are the "impressions" even of good men and "common fame" in reference to the opinions and policy of another. But Dr. Marsh says frankly: "In imputing to you the inference I was certainly in error, which I truly regret." This acknowledgment on the part of Dr. M. is received as cordially as it is given, and will at once increase our regard for him personally, and our sympathy with him as a zealous and efficient laborer in a good cause.

Dr. M. still urges his complaint as to the silence of *The Independent* with regard to the Maine Law. In answer to this, it is enough to say that we have not been *conscious* of the delinquency which he alleges, and that the sin of omission, if such there be, is not at all the result of counsel or design on the part of the editors, collectively or individually, but the innocent result of their preoccupation with other affairs more engrossing to each in his sphere. And as to that "most potent, grave, and reverend senior," at whose feet, Dr. M. informs us, this sin is laid by divers whisperers "on account of his favoring light wines," (!) it is enough to say that, being absent from the country during the Maine Law campaign in this State, and having returned just in season to witness the apparent triumph in the election of a Maine Law legislature, he could only enjoy, as a soldier absent on leave, the achievements of his toil-worn comrades. Since the veto of that law by Governor Seymour, he has seen no "best" time for reopening the campaign until now, when the renomination of that illustrious officer, who tried the full extent of executive power by signing his own death-warrant, calls for some active measures to put that warrant in execution. In these we trust not to be found wanting; and if the *Journal*, in its zeal, "waked up the wrong passenger," we pardon the intrusion into our sanctum, and mean henceforth to keep awake toward friends and foes.

CLASSICAL AND SACRED PHILOLOGY.—A publication of high value has just been commenced at Cambridge, England, by the resident scholars of that eminent and liberal university. It is a periodical devoted to questions connected with the literature and history of antiquity, and with the higher departments of sacred criticism. Articles from the pens of gifted scholars, which, from the nature of their subjects, would hardly find a place in any existing Review—which would otherwise appear in the expensive yet perishable form of monographs, or would be distributed among a wide circle of magazines, will now be grouped together in a permanent and convenient form, and at a moderate cost.

The two numbers of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* already published have a most inviting look, and have lured us into subjects that seemed at first beyond our depth. Though their range of scholarship is higher than that ordinarily attained by the laborious pastor, yet there is a wholesome stimulus in the very handling of such pages, in the knowledge that such elaborate learning and such high-toned criticism do exist in the English tongue. Beside, though not every student may be able to grapple with every topic treated in these pages, yet each will find something to instruct and profit him in his favorite studies. The biblical student especially, and the student of sacred history, will derive much advantage from these critical pages. If not attracted by a disquisition on "The Birds of Aristophanes"—of which we have some lingering recollection in more classic days—or on "Lucretius," he will eagerly read the articles on "Paul and Philo-Judæus," on "The Dating of Ancient History," on "The Study of the Bible among our Forefathers," and on "The Classical Illustrations of Matthew." If he passes over "Some Special Difficulties in Pindar," he will read attentively the articles on "The Sophists," "Hippolytus," "Ancient Art," the "Litany," and the "Te Deum," while the critical notices of new books in each number will be welcomed as a guide in his own library selections.

While "controversial and dogmatic theology will be altogether avoided," the *Journal* will treat of "the methodical study of the several books of the Bible and their history," and of versions, transcripts, and criticism, from the earliest period down to the revival of sacred learning.

We hail with peculiar pleasure this accession to our resources of critical investigation in the English tongue. Mr. *Warren F. Draper*, of Andover, the worthy publisher of the Bibliotheca Sacra, has undertaken a special agency for this new journal, which he will furnish to subscribers at $3.50 per annum.

MISSIONARY EMBARKATION.

REV. S. B. MUNGER and wife sailed on Wednesday, the 6th inst., in the Cunard steamer "Asia," from this port for India, via England.

Previous to the hour for going on board, a company of friends of the missionaries and the cause of missions assembled in the rooms of the American Board for parting religious services. After a few remarks from Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Board, and the singing of the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," brief and affecting addresses were made by Dr. Adams, pastor of the Madison Square church, and Mr. Munger; and prayer was offered by Dr. Brigham, of the American Bible Society. Mr. Munger returns to a field in which he has been for twenty years an efficient laborer. He hopes to join Dr. Anderson and Mr. Thompson, the deputation from the Prudential Committee, who sailed from Southampton on the 20th inst., and take part in the deliberations of the convention of the Mahratta missions of the Board, that will be held after the arrival of the deputation in Bombay. W.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: *The Independent* containing the reply of "Truth," to my article relating to the Western Reserve College, has reached me too late to admit of a reply this week. All that I desire to say to your readers now is, that prior to the appearance of "Truth's" reply, I had learned that in respect to a single item I was mistaken; and that but for providential hindrances I should have forwarded you the correction in time for the last number. *With the exception of this single item*, (an item of trivial importance in reference to the main issue,) every statement in my article is strictly true; and in respect to all which are of such a nature as to admit of proof in a newspaper, I promise, in your next number, to satisfy both you and your readers that this is so.

OHIO. JUSTICE.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.—MESSRS. William Chauncy and Thomas Christy, a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, have made an able report in favor of selling all the public market-houses in the city, and repealing all laws which favor monopoly in the sale of articles for food. They find that, enormous as are the rents of the monopoly stalls, the markets are a bill of expense to the city of at least $50,000 a year, with no corresponding benefit. They say there is no city so favorably situated as New-York for cheap supplies, from its easy access by water and railroads, and yet there is a general impression that its markets are controlled by combinations among licensed sellers. Free competition is the proper remedy. They recommend that there be two or three market-places, to which producers from the country, or any others, may resort for the sale and purchase of meats and vegetables, with stands for wagons, etc., at a fixed moderate rent daily to any one who chooses to occupy them, to sell in any quantity, and at any price. A good move.

CHURCH AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Our correspondent "G," some weeks since, stated that a New-School Presbyterian minister had gone to Council Bluffs, Iowa, to form a separate Church, by drawing off a part of those who were united in supporting the Congregational church, while the latter was still in the struggles of infancy, and in a place where for a long time the exertions of two churches will cause both to be poor and weak. Another correspondent writes us to state, on the authority of Rev. Mr. Rice, pastor of the Congregational church at C. B., that the person referred to belongs to the Old-School Presbyterian body. We make the correction with pleasure, for the sake of justice. The Old-School people do not seem to think it any wrong to multiply separate churches of like faith.

PASTORAL RELATION DISSOLVED.—A special meeting of the St. Lawrence County Consociation was convened on the 22d ult., at Norfolk, to advise in relation to dissolving the relation of Rev. G. B. Rowley and the First Congregational church of Norfolk. The church expressed entire confidence in their pastor, and regretted to part with him; yet circumstances seem to indicate that a separation would be better for both parties. Resolutions were passed, sympathizing with the church in this issue, and recommending the pastor to the confidence of the churches. A. B. DILLEY, Scribe.

Mr. Rowley's address is Potsdam, N. Y.

ELDER PLUMMER.—Mr. Charles H. Plummer, of Taunton, Mass., is preparing a biography of the late Elder Frederick Plummer, and earnestly requests the favor that those who may have letters of the deceased, or interesting reminiscences concerning him, would communicate the same.

PREMIUMS FOR SCHOLARSHIP.—A friend of Union Springs Young Ladies' Seminary proposes to give $100, annually, to the pupils of that institution, to be awarded in prizes, as follows: Mathematics, $20; Philosophy, $15; History, $15; Natural Science, $15; Composition, $15; Music, $15; Penmanship, $5. The prizes to be awarded only to pupils of at least one year's standing, whose general deportment has been correct.

REV. CHARLES O. REYNOLDS was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the church in Flushing, at his own request, on the 5th inst. He is about to be installed over the church at Morrisania. His people in Flushing part with him with much regret.

MORE AID.—We have received from a young lady, whose home is in the "sunny south," an additional two dollars for the destitute home missionary referred to in our last, the story of his poverty having touched her heart. We are happy to number the donor among the few open friends our paper has in her native State.

MISS DIX.—This devoted philanthropist sailed for Europe, in steamer, on Saturday, a free passage being generously given to her by Mr. Collins, with a stateroom to herself. A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* thus describes a little scene which took place on meeting Mr. Collins at her embarkation:

"He was on board when she arrived, and she approached to tender her thanks, but taking her hands in his, with an emotion that did him honor, he said, 'The nation, madam, owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never pay, and of which, I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense.'

"Miss Dix could reply only with tears, for, as was evident to all who saw her, her nervous system is completely prostrated. Could we expect it to be otherwise, in view of her immense labors and her grievous disappointments. In sixteen States this delicate woman has had the satisfaction to see asylums for the insane established under her influence, and still she leaves in the United States twenty-one thousand insane persons, lodged in dungeons or pens, not less loathsome or more comfortable than a pig-sty—twenty-one thousand whom she has herself seen, and whose miseries are therefore fully known to her. It was in behalf of these that she petitioned Congress.

"After years of earnest toil and patient waiting, she saw her hopes for them on the eve of accomplishment. The picture of comfortable lodging and kind and judicious attendance, restoring them once more to the condition of men, rose before her. She was ready to say, 'My work is done; Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'

"The word of one man has struck down her hopes. Can we wonder that with her hopes her life has well nigh fallen!"

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY.

THE meeting at Chicago on the 26th will be an occasion of much interest to the Congregationalists of the North-west. The little newspaper sparring, arising out of the sudden removal of the N. S. Presbyterian Seminary [projected] to the same place, will subside under the excellent advice of the *Puritan Recorder*:

"We see no occasion for any spasms touching this matter. Chicago is evidently the best place for a Seminary for the North-west, and that for either denomination; and we see not why one's having chosen it first should exclude the other, or why the action of either should be accused of having an 'aspect of envy.' As the policy is now settled, that each denomination should support its own institutions, each ought to be free in choosing the best localities for itself. And if both choose the same, let them provoke one another to love and good works.

"Our own judgment has been, that the Congregationalists at the West should not be in haste to establish a Theological Seminary. But it is now probable that the time has come to do it. When this is done, our churches will not be called upon to aid in establishing and building up those of other denominations, especially if located in the same city. Beside, such a Seminary will, in existing circumstances, tend to promote sound doctrine at the West. It will have need to sustain a character for Orthodoxy, and, sustaining such a character, its influence will be wide and healthful."

The following outline of a plan for the proposed Seminary was presented at the late meeting, and favorably reported on, as adapted to the wants of the North-west:

"1. Let Congregationalists undertake the establishment, at some eligible point in the North-western portion of our country, of a Theological Institution of the highest grade; one that shall possess a full and able Board of Professors, an ample library, a suitable edifice, and that shall conduct its students through a complete course of theological learning.

"2. Let the course of study, in such an Institution, for each year be divided into two terms: (1.) *A Lecture-Term*, of six months' continuance, during which the Faculty shall be required to give instruction in the usual method, by recitations, lectures, and reviews. (2.) *A Reading-Term*, occupying the remainder of the year, during which the students shall be required to pursue *a prescribed course of reading*, under the aid and counsel of the ministers of those churches where they may choose to reside.

"3. At the close of each reading-term, let the students be required to present to the Faculty a certificate of approbation from the ministers with whom they have resided during such term, and to *sustain a thorough examination* on that part of the reading-course assigned to that term; and let the degree of Bachelor of Divinity be conferred upon those who complete the full course of study.

"4. Let each of the States which would be principally interested in such an Institution supply the means to endow a Professorship; and let the management of the Institution be placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, to be elected in equal numbers by the General Associations of those States which coöperate in effecting the endowment.

"5. Let the Institution be located in that city or village—generally central and easily accessible—the people of which shall most amply provide the means of procuring the needful ground and building, it being understood that no other building will be required than such as will supply suitable rooms for lectures and recitations, and for the convenient reception and use of the library.

"6. For the purpose of providing a library, let a contribution be taken annually in all the Congregational churches of the North-west."

REV. SAMUEL CARLOS WILCOX.—At a meeting of the Susquehanna Association of Congregational Ministers, held at Spencer, June 7th, 1854, a minute was adopted on the death of Rev. Samuel Carlos Wilcox, an efficient member of this body, and for a number of years pastor of the Congregational church in Owego:

"That while we bow submissively to the will of the Great Head of the Church in this dispensation, yet we mourn his loss as that of a consistent Christian and a judicious counselor, also as an able, devoted, and successful pastor; and that we tender to his companion and the fatherless children this expression of our warm sympathy and condolence in their bereavement, and pray that, in their deep sorrow, they may truly find God to be a God of the widow and a father of the fatherless."

In behalf of the Association,
GEORGE R. ENTLER.

THE DIPLOMATIC WAR.

ENGLAND, August 25, 1854.

IMPORTANT news has been so long in coming from the Baltic that, now it has come, little account is made of it. And yet the fall of Bomarsund is a fact of great military and political importance. There is now a sentry at the door of Russia. St. Petersburg is looked upon, and Sweden will feel some assurance. Ten thousand French troops, and seven hundred British marines were engaged. A prolonged and desperate resistance was expected, and hideous slaughter. But here, almost for the first time, it has been shown that consummate skill and science, applied to the dreadful art of war, has both shortened operations and greatly diminished the number of the victims. One hundred pieces of cannon and two thousand prisoners were taken, and the last have been equally divided between the British and French commanders. From all accounts, the Alanders rejoice in their emancipation from the Russian yoke. The islands have been declared "independent," under the protection of the two powers. This declaration has been read in all the parish churches, in which, also, prayers were spontaneously offered for the liberating governments.

The news from the Euxine has more to say of pestilence than of war. The mortality from cholera in the French camp at Varna has been terrible, the deaths numbering from seven to ten thousand. This fact has been suppressed in France, and only obtained indirect recognition in a proclamation addressed by the Emperor to the army in the East. This proclamation commences with the assumption that the presence of the Anglo-French army compelled the retreat of the Russians from the Danube; mentions the fatal "scourge" first, the power of supporting fatigues and privations; and ends in these terms:

"Already Bomarsund and two thousand prisoners have just fallen into our power. Soldiers! you will follow the example of the army of Egypt. The conquerors of the Pyramids and Mont-Thabor had, like you, to contend against warlike soldiers and against disease; but, in spite of pestilence and the efforts of three armies, they returned with honor to their country. Soldiers! I have confidence in your General-in-Chief and in me. I am watching over you, and I hear with the assistance of God, soon to see a diminution of your sufferings and an increase of your glory."

Whether the increase of glory is to accrue from the taking of Anapa or Sebastopol, is now exceedingly doubtful. The genius of delay has presided over the war from the first, and now, at the eleventh hour, the energies of the army are evidently impaired by disease. Meanwhile, there is what many will account bad news from the Danube. The Russians have been let off easily; Omer Pasha, as it is believed, restrained; and now it is certain that the Austrians are actually entering the provinces, from which the almost unaided Turk had gallantly expelled the invader. Why this should be, none but a diplomatist can say. True, it is by virtue or vice of a treaty of Austria with the Sultan; but that treaty was made under widely different circumstances, and assumed that Austria, at least, would aid in ousting the Russians from the coveted principalities. The exemplary order maintained by the Turks in Bucharest, and the general state of tranquility in the provinces, leave no pretense for this Austrian occupation. It would really seem as if Turk, and Englishman, and Frenchman were to fight, and the base Austrian government to divide the spoil.

It is but fair to say, that on the Continent, and in England, even among liberals, there is now a disposition to believe that, within certain limits, the Austrian government is disposed to go with the Western Powers in good faith, and that there is a serious difference between the Austrian and Prussian governments on account of the anti-German policy of the king of Prussia. This sovereign is certainly looking to certain eventualities, which implies almost a surrender of Germany to Russia, so far as he is concerned. He is strengthening the Rhine fortifications and fortresses, and doing the same at his ports in the Baltic, thus anticipating blows from France and England. There are some expressions of German opinion which show that this is a dangerous game. A well-informed and patriotic German in England declares that the Germans, as a whole, are English; that if an English (not a French) corps were to be seen on the Prussian frontier, there would be a general movement against the government. Johannes Ronge, too, writes on the question. He considers Prussia to be now in a condition analogous to that of England under James II.; the mind of the nation to be depressed, and, to some extent, paralyzed, but awaiting some encouraging and rousing influence. He writes with bitterness and contempt of the king and of the Jesuit—the Protestant-Jesuit pietists—Krumacher, and others, who are of the courtly and Russian faction. Meanwhile, consistently with the whole course of the affair, while Bomarsund is bombarded and taken, and great things are going to be done in the Black Sea, we have yet more diplomatizing. The bases upon which France and England would negotiate for peace, have appeared in the *Moniteur*, and in official correspondence between Lord Clarendon and the British Minister at Vienna. These, it is but candid to say, are in strict conformity with the declared purpose of the English Ministry, and of the French government, from the first, though falling immensely short of what liberals could desire, and the interests of Europe require. According to these bases, Russia is to forego the Protectorate of the Principalities, the free navigation of the Danube to be guaranteed, the Dardanelles to be opened, and the Christian powers are unitedly to be the patrons of the Christian subjects of Turkey. Austria distinctly concurs in these bases. The Russian Emperor might well promptly accede to these conditions: and, seeing how narrow the views of the Western Powers are—how restricted by the Austrian alliance, and restrained by conservatism, the people of England and of France might also well desire that a peace—inglorious as it may be—should be established on these grounds. Hungary is not, and Poland is not. The renewed life of these nations is essential to the freedom and security of Europe. If their renovation is not involved in the struggle with Russia, then the sooner the war is ended, on the proposed bases, the better.

There is news to-day of a catastrophe in Asia. The army of Kars, commanded by the incompetent if not cowardly Mushir Pasha, has been beaten by the Russians, and an immense number of prisoners taken. Guyon and Kmettz and other foreign officers, including an enterprising American, were with this army, but have been paralyzed by the Mushir, who was incapable of action and unwilling to be advised. The opportunity of destroying Russian rule south of the Caucasus has been thrown away, and it is to be feared many of the best and bravest of the expatriated Hungarians and Poles have been sacrificed by the incapacity of the Turkish commander. In a recent letter from the camp, the opinion of a European officer was expressed to the effect that the effective force of the Turks was such that, if well used, the Russian army might be destroyed in three days, and the road to Tiflis be opened up at the same time. In four-and-twenty hours has followed the news of the complete rout of this army, which was little less than 40,000 strong, the Russians being about 30,000.

From Spain the intelligence on the whole is satisfactory. The English on either side of the Atlantic may find matter of peculiar and instructive interest in some of the developments. *Madrid is not Spain.* The capital could not, if it would, dictate to the nation. The local and provincial spirit has everywhere been manifested. Provincial and municipal assemblies and juntas have been constituted, and have discussed the state of the nation as in the possession of original power; and though this will have to be guarded and limited, it is most earnestly to be hoped that the new and liberal government will not fall into the error of attempting to abridge local government and encourage that eating-cancer of modern states, centralization. It is certainly not modest in the new ministers—some half a dozen men—to take upon them to limit the powers of the constituent Cortes which have been convoked. It savors of autocracy to lay down as a fundamental principle that the dynastic question may not be discussed by the constituent assembly. Abstractedly considered, this is nothing short of treason to the nation and a flat denial of its sovereignty. All circumstances considered, it may be most inexpedient to open the dynastic question. Spain has had enough of civil war; and if it be possible to make of the daughter of Ferdinand and Christina a "constitutional Queen," it will be best to do so. The willingness of some of the generals, Espartero among them, to let off the infamous woman, the least of whose crimes is that she has plundered Spain with the rapacity of a burglar, savors too much of expediency. The people have shown more self-respect and a higher sense of right and wrong in demanding the arrest and trial of Christina. Rose-water revolutions will not answer. That is a lesson which governments have been industriously employed in burning into the minds of peoples. Great criminals must be punished and rendered powerless. The financial difficulties inherited by the ministers are immense. It is now stated that the runaway ministers have left a deficit of seven hundred millions of reals; that is to say, about thirty-five million dollars!

Harvest proceeding beautifully. Laborers working in fine fresh breezes. Potatoes bad! AGRICOLA.

RETRENCHMENT.—It is stated that there has been a reduction of 30 per cent. in the expenses of the Rutland and Burlington Road, under the administration of Thomas Thatcher, its new President; and a similar retrenchment has also been adopted on the Ogdensburg, Northern, Cheshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and Fitchburg Roads. The New-York Roads had better take a leaf out of the same book, to keep their stocks from depreciating so sadly.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

THE English mail of August 26 arrived on Thursday morning.

The papers contain full particulars of the capture of Bomarsund. The forces of Austria have at length entered into Wallachia. The Turks have suffered a decided defeat in Asia. The Black Sea fleets are inactive. Spain is subsiding into tranquility. From all parts of Europe come reports of a most abundant harvest.

Liverpool cotton-market continued dull at 1-16 a ⅛ lower. Breadstuffs lower and dull.

The London Times urges the British government to make reclamations upon that of the United States for the destruction of British property at Greytown, and trusts it will obtain a reparation not inferior to that given by France in the case of Mr. Pritchard, after Tahiti had been assailed by the French, namely, a censure of the officer who committed the imputed offense, and compensation to the parties whose property or interests have suffered.

The money-market was working easier, the bankers having reduced the rate of interest on deposits to 4 per cent. Consols were very firm, closing at 94¼ a 94⅜. The bullion in the Bank was increasing, and the drain for the Continent checked. In American securities there was not much doing. The quotations were:

United States 6s Bonds, 108¼ a 109; ditto Inscriptions, 107 a 108. Massachusetts 5s Sterling, 102 a 104. Maryland 5s sterling, 92 a 93. Pennsylvania 5s Bonds offered at 82; ditto Inscriptions, 78 a 80. Virginia 6s Dollar Bonds, 90 a 92 offered; ditto 5s Sterling Bonds, 82½ offered. New-Orleans City 6s, 78 offered. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 89 a 91. New-York and Erie, convertible, 1862, 74 a 75."

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress were still reviewing at the baths of the Pyrenees. On the 21st the Emperor left Biarritz for Pau. He was expected to arrive at Paris on the 28th, and would proceed to the camp at Boulogne on September 1.

A decree is published in the *Moniteur*, reducing the customs' tariff on potash, dye-stuffs, marble, blocks of stone, beet-root, foreign seeds, iron ore, charcoal, stalks of hemp, vanilla, odoriferous woods, bamboos, and exotic resins.

The Minister of War has appealed to the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul to act as nurses in the hospitals of the army in Turkey. Fifty of these admirable ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

SWEDEN.—According to letters from Stockholm, the capture of Bomarsund is likely to remove all further hesitation on the part of the Swedish government, who may now be expected to join the Western Powers. It is believed that nothing but the fear of an unsuccessful result in the present contest has hitherto prevented that cabinet from uniting with the Allied Powers in resisting the aggressions of Russia. The government possesses a reserve fund of $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses, which will prove very useful in case of war being declared.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid, of the 20th, state that the city was tranquil. The Union Club, presided over by the republican Marquis D'Albaida, continued day after day to address memorials to the government, demanding individual liberty, liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, freedom of labor, and other democratic objects.

The emigration to foreign countries still continued.

ITALY.—The Duke of Tuscany is beginning to reap the fruits of his servility to the Pope in his work of persecution. A writer from Italy says:

"*I hear from* Tuscany, that the Grand Duke, partly *for his religious* intolerance, partly for his obsequiousness to all the wishes of any Austrian corporal, has fallen so low in the estimation of his subjects, that they despise him to the utmost degree. I am assured by an ocular witness, that, when he is met in the streets, of the bystanders hardly one touches his hat; and this is a significant fact in over-courteous Tuscany."

CAPTAIN PENNY'S DAVIS' STRAITS EXPEDITION.—Accounts have just come to hand (Aberdeen, August 25) from Captain Penny, of the "Lady Franklin," that his expedition to Davis' Straits, in furtherance of a project of a resident whale-fishery, has been most successful. He is now at Orkney, with the "Lady Franklin," full of boiled oil, and the "Sophia" is expected to follow, also a bumper ship.

It will be recollected that the crew of an American whaler, wrecked in Davis' Straits three years ago, had succeeded in killing, during their residence at Kumsooka, some eight or nine whales. This fact, coupled with Captain Penny's large experience in the Arctic regions, *led him to propose* that a resident fishery should be established there, and that a commercial company, under royal charter, should engage in the enterprise. It was intended also to work some plumbago mines which were known to be in the district; but the project was not sustained by government, and fell through. Captain Penny, however, was supported by a few commercial gentlemen who had the fullest confidence in his speculation, and the "Lady Franklin" and "Sophia," Arctic exploring-ships, were purchased and fitted out in Aberdeen for the expedition last year. Both ships were supplied with tanks for the oil, and the necessary arrangements were made for encountering a winter's residence in the Straits, in order to be ready for the first opportunity of getting at the fish in the spring. Two hardy crews were engaged, and provision was also made for the moral and spiritual good of the natives, among whom Captain Penny expected to have to reside. The ships sailed in July last year, and this is the first news we have of them since that time. In a commercial point of view, the speculation will be a most profitable one, the oil alone being worth £8000, while a large sum will be realized for some ten or twelve tons of bone. The "Lady Franklin" is expected up to-morrow, when we shall get all particulars regarding this very interesting and important expedition.—*London Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "ST. LOUIS."

THE U. S. Havre mail-steamer arrived on Wednesday, with European news to the 30th of August.

The tendency of the corn-markets was irresistibly downward. The advices received from the vine-districts were deplorable, and in several the vintage will be totally inadequate to the ordinary consumption.

The cholera was very bad at Bomarsund, particularly among the French troops.

It is stated from Copenhagen that General Baraguay d'Hilliers had offered the King of Sweden fourteen millions of francs for the first month, and seven millions for the succeeding months, as a subsidy to be paid on his actively joining the Western Powers.

On the 22d, Omar Pasha, with 25,000 men and 30 guns, entered Bucharest. His reception was enthusiastic.

The expedition to the Crimea was appointed to sail on the 20th August, although some reports stated the 30th. It was composed of 70,000 men, of whom 20,000 were Turks. The cholera was rather less virulent.

The damage done by the fire at Varna was estimated at half a million sterling, and the allied troops were put to great straits by the destruction of part of their commissariat.

Dates from Constantinople to the 17th August do not confirm the defeat of the Turks at Kars.

The last dispatches from Constantinople state that the account of a defeat of the Turks near Kars had not been confirmed. The reports, besides, disagree as to the place and time. According to one, the battle had been fought at Bayazid, and to the other, near Kars. The two armies, by our most recent advices from Trebizond, were confronting each other at Subahan, in the vicinity of Kars.

The Turkish army was more numerous, but the greatest division prevailed among its leaders, and General Klapka had not arrived to assume the chief command, and silence their rivalries. The Russian General Andronikoff is well informed of this state of things, but will not probably risk a battle until he is able to strike a decisive blow, on the arrival of the reinforcements now on their march to Georgia.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Aug.* 29.

LONDON, August 30.—Consols, for money, which left off last evening at 94⅛ to ⅜, opened at 94⅛ to ⅜, and steadily improved to 94⅝ to 95 for money, and 95 to ⅜ for account, remaining without reaction up to the official termination of business. At a later hour the buoyant tendency was further manifested, and transactions took place for the account at 95⅛ to ¼.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—We are indebted to Messrs. Adams and Co.'s Express for a Melbourne paper of the 10th of June.

The finding of a nugget of eighteen pounds' weight in the Victoria diggings is duly chronicled.

The Mount Alexander and Ballarat escorts arrived at the gold-office treasury on the 9th of June, bringing from Mount Alexander, 18,876 ozs. 14 dwts., and from Ballarat, 3849 ozs. 10 dwts.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THE English mail of September 2d arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening. Breadstuffs and cotton unchanged —consols 95¼.

France and England have decided to dismantle and abandon the fortifications at Bomarsund and in the Aland Islands. They were so badly damaged, and wanted so large a garrison to hold them against the enemy, that it was not considered expedient to retain them.

It is said they were offered to Sweden, on condition of her declaring against Russia, but Sweden refuses to accept on these terms.

One hundred and twenty-two mounted, and eighty dismounted guns, taken at Bomarsund, will be divided between France and England.

The Vienna Lloyds has authentic news that Marshal St. Arnaud was to leave Constantinople on the 2d September, to take command of an expedition which by that time would have reached its destination.

A private despatch from Varna, dated the 24th ult., says five ships, with troops, sailed yesterday, and six to-day. Destination a secret. Opinions gain currency that the first destination of the expedition will be Anapa, and that the fleets will winter there.

Marshal Arnaud will hold a general military council at Varna, to inquire if the army is fit for service during the present sickness.

General News.

MONEY-MARKET AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE "great feature" in money matters the past week has been the sudden turn in Erie Railroad stock. A few days since only, everybody wanted to sell and nobody wanted to buy. The lowest sale was at 29 or thereabouts. It is now 45, or more than 50 per cent. advance. The strongest party, whichever it may happen to be—probably *buyers* at the present moment—will doubtless make a great deal of money. Two or three failures have occurred among those who sold largely, expecting the price would fall to 25.

Good bank stocks maintain their prices remarkably well. Hardly a variation of 5 per cent. has occurred during a period of six months. This remark applies to well-known institutions. Those who are dependent upon a regular income at stated times have learned a good lesson within the last few months. To rely upon any one of the whole catalogue of "fancy" stocks it has been demonstrated is perfect folly. More than $200,000,000 of actual cash capital, much of it the earnings and savings of the poor, or those in moderate circumstances, has vanished in railroads alone. No wonder there has been distress and hard times. It is one consolation that while *individuals* have lost so enormously the *country* has gained. A good railroad once built and equipped, whatever the cost or loss may be, is of incalculable benefit to every class and condition among us, high and low, rich and poor.

The insurance companies throughout the country continue to suffer largely. More than $1,000,000 has been lost by them since the first of July. One of the oldest companies in Hartford has been compelled to wind up its affairs. It is a wonder that more have not gone by the board.

Two or three mercantile failures have taken place the past week. Amount of liabilities not large. Houses in good standing, who have confined themselves to their legitimate business, find little difficulty in obtaining money on good business paper.

The street rate for money remains about the same it has done for three weeks past, namely, from 10 to 15 per cent. for well-known first-class paper, and from 12 to 18 per cent. for second-class. At these rates a large amount of paper is daily sold by a few leading bill brokers. The operations of one concern alone amounts to millions of dollars per annum, quite as extensive as some of the largest banking institutions. When rates are high, as at present, a large amount of capital is attracted hither from every part of the country. There are plain indications this week that the highest point has been touched. Borrowers find less difficulty in making negotiations.

We have two weeks later advices from California, with over $2,000,000 in gold. The whole amount will be put into bars and shipped to Europe, very much to the relief of the banks, who would otherwise be called on for coin. At present the prospect is not very flattering that exchange will be furnished upon any other basis than shipments of precious metals. The foreign demand for bread-stuffs, it is now certain, will be very much reduced. Recent news from Europe confirms previous reports of an abundant harvest. John Bull will, therefore, expect us to *pay up* in hard cash. Tempted by low prices he may, however, want a *few* stocks and bonds, which we shall be glad to spare.

From almost every section of the country we hear of abundant rains, not too late it is believed to benefit the potato crop.

Business generally is quite active in every department of trade. Country merchants buy sparingly while the market is in such an unsettled condition. A very large proportion of buyers, even at the West, will visit New-York again in October and November. The late trade it is therefore believed will be large.

A large amount of foreign goods continues to be sold at auction. The importers are suffering considerably but losses of late are not as heavy as they were.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE steamer "Star of the West" arrived here on Friday from San Juan del Norte, bringing 450 passengers $1,022,000 on freight from San Francisco, August 16, at 3 P.M., per steamer "Cortes." The transit across the Isthmus was made in thirty-five hours. Passengers concur in speaking of the remarkably healthy condition of the Isthmus, and of their journey from ship to ship, as a mere pleasure-jaunt. The "Star of the West" left at San Juan her Majesty's schooner "Bermuda" and the British mail-steamer "Magdalena." All remains quiet at San Juan. There is nothing new of importance from the Isthmus since the sailing of the last steamer.

SALT.—A company has been organized in Los Angelos for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from that place. Experiments have been made, the results of which far exceeded their anticipations.

CROPS.—The tidings received from every portion of the State under cultivation, are highly encouraging. With trifling exceptions a bounteous yield has repaid the husbandman for his labor. Although farmers have been for some time engaged in harvesting their crops, the work can hardly be put down as half completed.

GOLD.—The news from the various parts of the mining region is generally cheering. In the dry diggings a want of water is felt, but the miners there are waiting patiently for the rainy season, being satisfied there to pay their expenses until that time. In the part of the mines where the water is conveyed by flumes, the miners are doing well.

New diggings have recently been discovered in different portions of the country, and occasional "lucky strikes" are made, as of old. The people of California are pretty tolerably well satisfied that there is no fear of the mines giving out just at present.

The *Shasta Courier* contains statements and correspondence from various mining localities in the northern portion of the State, which give not only encouraging but extravagant accounts of the success of the miners.

LAW.—The departure of Judge Hoffman for the Atlantic States has left the law business of the U. S. District Court in a condition extremely disagreeable to both attorneys and clerks. The Marshal being unable to act without a court, has discharged his deputies.

The announcement that the U. S. Land Commissioners were unable to agree upon the city's claim, has had a very injurious effect upon business affairs in the city.

FROM OREGON.—Mr. J. B. Morgan, of Eddyville, Ia., arrived at Portland, overland, on the 25th July. He reports that there are about four hundred wagons on the way to Oregon, beside many droves of cattle. Grass is abundant all the way, except from Snake River to Salmon Falls. There were a number of miners at work on Burnt River, who said they were doing well. Mr. Morgan saw some of the gold-dust which was obtained there. There are a large number of traders on the route, so that the immigrants will be abundantly supplied with all that they may require, provided they have the means to purchase.

The *Standard* considers that few countries furnish better facilities for the raising of sheep than Oregon, and urges the citizens to turn their attention to wool-growing. It says: "The stock of sheep in Oregon is very small, although we learn that large numbers are on the way from the States for Oregon and California."

Hon. John W. Davis has resigned his office as Governor of Oregon. A public dinner was tendered to him, which he was obliged to decline.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—An hour previous to the sailing of the "Cortes," the English clipper-ship "North Fleet" arrived at San Francisco, bringing the important intelligence of the surrounding of Canton by the rebels, and that the foreign residents had left the city.

ELECTION IN MAINE.—The State election took place on Monday. There were four candidates: Morrill, Fusion, or Anti-Nebraska; Parris, Nebraska Democrat; Shepherd Carey, Rum Democrat; and Reed, Rum and Slavery Whig.

The returns from all parts of the State indicate the election of Morrill by the people, for Governor. He will certainly largely lead all other candidates.

The Legislature without doubt is Anti-Nebraska by a decided majority. Further returns make it doubtful if any of the Senators are elected in York county, though one on the Know-Nothing ticket may be elected.

For the Senate, so far, the votes do not indicate the election of a single Democrat. In the House, the returns as to representatives are not full.

For Congress, Wood and Perry, Fusionists, are elected in the first and second districts. Knowlton, Fusionist, is elected over Farley, Whig, and Dickerson, Democrat, in the third district. In Penobscot district, Washburn, Whig, is elected. In the sixth district there is but little doubt of the election of Milliken, Fusion, who leads the other candidates largely in the returns received.

The "Know-Nothings" have elected representatives in Bath, Hallowell, Bristol, Ellsworth, Calais, Frankfort, and other places. It is stated that they generally threw their votes for Morrill.

The latest report is this:

The Democrats have not elected a single senator to the Legislature in the whole State. As far as heard from, the Democrats have elected twelve representatives. All the rest are anti-administration.

Only two administration representatives are elected in Cumberland county.

Morrill is elected Governor by the people.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Among the items of news from the Pacific brought by the "Star of the West," on Friday last, was a statement made by the *San Francisco Herald* that intelligence had been received there of a proposition on the part of the Hawaiian Government for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

WOOL.—Messrs. Goodale & Co., of Cleveland, in their *Monthly Wool Circular*, say:

Receipts for the month, ending Sept. 5,....262,560 lbs.
Sales for the same time,.....X 7,887 lbs. 45c.
" No. 1 66,728 " 42c.
" " 2 68,062 " 38c.
" " 3 23,652 " 34c.
" " 5 10,560 " 29c.

The wool-market at this time is quite dull, and prices may recede below our late sales. We have not witnessed so great and general a decline in the market since 1836, or known so many causes tending to produce such a result. These causes are so numerous we shall not attempt to review them.

LOSS.—A valuable negro man, belonging to Mr. J. M'Coy Brown, of Spring-Creek, in Greenbrier county, Va., hung himself last Wednesday week, 23d ultimo. It is supposed that he committed the deed under the apprehension that he was to be sold "down South."—*Post.*

PORTLAND.—A sad effect of the Maine-Law in Portland is that the city is driven to hiring men to do the work formerly done by the inmates of the alms-house, so badly has the alms-house degenerated. Here is food for thought for tax-payers.

LATER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The clipper bark "Silver Cloud," from Cape-Town, July 22d, arrived at this port Friday afternoon. The first parliament under the new constitution was in session, and was contemplating a number of liberal and reformatory measures.—*Boston Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION.—A friend writes to us from the Canton of Grisons, Switzerland: "The emigration from this country, as well as from other parts of Europe, is increasing more than ever. Food is everywhere very dear, partly on account of scarcity, and partly on account of the Oriental war. How much more misery would increase if a general European war should break out! Under such circumstances, America must soon become densely populated."—*Chicago Herald.*

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the New-Haven Railroad Company has been called for the 2d of October, to receive the report on the Schuyler fraud, and to take some action in respect to the over-issued stock. The earnings of the road in August foot up about $82,000, being a falling off of about $2000 as compared with last year.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city, according to the report of the Inspector, was 732 for the week just ended. This shows a diminution of 90 from the week preceding, although the number of deaths from the Cholera was 129, being 13 more than during the previous week. The drought and excessive heat during the last few days have probably been the cause of an augmentation of the epidemic.

TRAVEL.—The *Buffalo Courier* says the travel on the Lake steamers has greatly increased during the last ten days. Merchants from the West are crowding to New-York for their fall purchases.

NEGROES ABSCONDING.—Six negroes (one belonging to Dr. Spicer Patrick, and the others to persons in Eastern Virginia, who had hired them to individuals at the salt-works,) ran off last week, and it is believed have effected an escape into Ohio, a State becoming as noted for her abolition propensities as Massachusetts.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

COAL.—The anthracite coal trade for the past week and for the season, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	43,498	1,461,772	1,109,620
Schuylkill Canal	26,466	621,300	558,545
Lehigh Canal	40,112	744,199	629,507
Total Tonnage		2,827,271	2,297,772
Cumberland Region		403,144	304,820

Making a total of 3,230,415 tons; an increase of 627,823, or 19 per cent. With the curtailment of business and expense, coal ought to be plenty and at a fair price. The *Philadelphia Ledger*, of Saturday, says, "The anthracite coal trade is still prosecuted with much vigor, and from all that we can learn, there is no probability of a suspension of shipments for a week, in order to keep a short supply, and thus maintain prices, as suggested by the *Miner's Journal*, of Pottsville. Such a policy would be as wicked as we believe it to be unnecessary."

MASSACRE.—We have a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth stating that a detachment of about twenty-five United States troops had been massacred by the Indians. The particulars given are very meagre, and it is not improbable that the story is considerably exaggerated.

TO BE REGRETTED.—We are truly sorry to see the subjoined announcement respecting the very best and most active newspaper in Philadelphia. The people of that city stand in their own light, if they allow a paper to go down which is doing more than any other to arouse them to the proper efforts for their own advancement.

The *Evening Register* was yesterday suspended, the proprietor believing that he can do more justice to himself and his labors by stopping the publication of a daily newspaper, and devoting his care, attention, and talents to his job-office, which he still continues. The *Register* was a good paper, independent in its opinions, and one of the most spirited in our city. We are sorry that it has stopped.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE CHURCHMAN.—Rev. H. N. Hudson announces in the *Churchman*, that owing to a misunderstanding with the proprietor of that paper, respecting the control of its columns, he shall withdraw from all connection with it as soon as practicable.

CONNECTICUT CITIZENS OF COLOR.—The colored citizens of Connecticut will hold a convention at Middletown on the 27th inst, to consider the means of their general improvement.

BUFFALO.—The trustees of the St. Louis Catholic Church met on Saturday last, to consider a proposition for the settlement of difficulties, from Bishop Timon. The bishop's overtures, however, were rejected unanimously.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The executors of the will of the late Samuel Appleton, of this city, have made a donation of *twenty thousand* dollars to the Academy at New-Ipswich, N.H. The Institution, since 1850, has been known as the "New-Ipswich Appleton Academy." Mr. Appleton made a donation of *five thousand dollars* to the Seminary four years ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

CABINET MEETING.—A cabinet meeting was held this morning, on important dispatches received from the American commissioner at the Sandwich-Islands, concerning the treaty between the United States and those Islands.

FROST.—We learn that frost was seen yesterday in some parts of Connecticut, where, 36 hours before, the heat was oppressive in the extreme.—*Jour. of Com., 12th.*

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.—The annual "Autumnal Convention" of the Unitarians of America will be held in the city of Montreal, on Tuesday, October 10th. A large delegation of the clergy and laity of the denomination will be present from the United States.

STORM.—The Charleston papers of Saturday give detailed accounts of the first of the terrific autumnal storms which will undoubtedly ravage the Atlantic coast from Florida to Nova-Scotia. The gale which we record was one of unexampled fury, continuing for thirty-six hours, and destroying an immense amount of property. No such tornado has prevailed at Charleston since 1804.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—It gives us pleasure (says the *Middletown News*) to learn that the subscription to the stock of the New-York and Boston Railroad ("Air Line") is coming in much faster than could have been expected under the unfavorable state of money affairs.

SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE.—The schooner "Admiral Blake" returned to Sippican on Friday, with 250 barrels of sperm oil and 10 barrels of blackfish oil, which is worth about $11,000. She had been absent only two months and eleven days.—*Boston Trans., Saturday.*

BROOKLYN.—The number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn, for the week ending September 9, 1854, was 140, of which 20 were from cholera, and 15 from cholera infantum.

THE LATE RAIN.—The *Boston Courier* remarks as follows:

The rain will do an immense good to the fall feed, will revive the late potatoes, replenish the exhausted springs, and do much other good. We are glad to be informed that the injury to the potato crop, as well as to the corn crop, has been exceedingly overrated, and that there is a good prospect of a supply of potatoes at a reasonable price.

During the storm of last Saturday night and Sunday, *eight inches* of rain fell at New-Haven, and six inches at Farmington, Conn.

RUM POWER.—With all complacency, the Chief tells us that there are 6895 public rum-holes in New York; (to which should be added 2000 to 3000 kept in houses of prostitution, and not recorded;) that 2978, or nearly half, are unlicensed; and that more than 5000 are habitually and constantly open on the Sabbath. In one Ward, 225, and in another, 324, are in full operation, and not a single license has been granted for either Ward. In one Ward, 353; in another, 235; another, 375; another, 310; another, 304; and in the Fourth Ward *five hundred* rum-shops are open on Sunday; and in this last Ward only *eleven* out of 511 even pretend to close up on that day.

NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held on the 27th and 28th of September, at Meriden, Conn., commencing on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Congregational church, West-Meriden. The report of the Treasurer, and an abstract of the report of the Foreign and Home Missions of the Association will be presented by the Treasurer and the Secretaries, and be followed by other business. In the evening, the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Silas M'Keen, of Bradford, Vt. On Thursday will be business, discussions, and addresses, with religious services in the afternoon, closing with addresses in the evening. Missionaries from abroad and from the home field are to be present. The local committee at Meriden will be at the depot to extend to the attendants upon the meeting the hearty hospitalities of the people of Meriden.

S. JOCELYN,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

599-4t

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.—A Missionary Convention will be held in Plattsburgh on the 26th and 27th of September, in connection with the American Board. The object will be to exchange views on the great subject, and to hear information respecting the present condition of missions in various parts of the world. Dr. POMROY, one of the officers of the Board, Rev. J. H. PEETINGILL, district-secretary, and several returned missionaries will be present.

The services will be opened in the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 2 P.M. All pastors and churches in this region are affectionately invited to attend this gathering of the friends of missions; a hearty welcome is tendered them, and an open door while the meeting continues. The Convention will close on the evening of the 27th.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
DAVID DOBIE, A. C. MOORE,
L. MYERS, J. BOYNTON,
M. K. PLATT, C. BALCH.

301-3t

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society will be holden on the last Tuesday of September. The appropriations for the ensuing quarter, at the increased rate of $100 a year to beneficiaries in the Collegiate and Theological stages of their education, are to be made at that time. Young men who intend to apply for assistance are reminded of the importance of procuring in season the necessary testimonials. For any information which they may desire in the premises, they are invited to call upon the subscriber at his office, No. 44 Bible House, entrance on Astor place.

JOHN N. LEWIS, Corresponding Sec.

3:1 2t

The Ontario Association meets at the house of Rev. J. Butler, in Rigs, Monroe Co., on the 3d Tuesday (19th) of September, at 10 A.M. The text for all is Isaiah 53:6. "The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

EDWARD W. GILMAN, Register.

Lockport, Sept. 4, 1854. 301-2t

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—A regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at No. 39 New Bible House, Astor place, Monday evening, 18th September, at 7½ o'clock, when all the members are requested to be present.

ISAAC ORCHARD, Secretary.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Sunday-School Union will be held on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 5 o'clock P.M., at the room over 8 S. Depository, Entrance, Park row.

N. LANE, Rec. Sec.

Sept. 9, 1854.

Rev. George R. Entler has removed to Harford, Cortland Co., N. Y., and wishes all communications to him to be sent to that place.

The next Regular Meeting of the St. Lawrence Association will be holden at the residence of the Register, in Lawrenceville, on the first Tuesday in October, at 5 of the clock P.M.

B. B. CUTLER, Register.

"The Antidote to Worldliness, or what is needed to insure a higher degree of spirituality in the Church of Christ." Rev. F. W. Graves will deliver a discourse upon the above topic next Sabbath evening, in the Sixth-street Presbyterian church, near Second avenue. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Lewis Tyrrell.—Received $4 for yourself and Mr. Sands Niles. Will you please send us your post-office address?

SYNOD OF SUSQUEHANNA.—The Second Annual Meeting of the Synod of Susquehanna will commence its sessions at the Presbyterian church in Oxford, Chenango Co., on the second Thursday (12th day) of October next, at 2 o'clock P.M.

D. TORREY, Stated Clerk.

Delhi, Sept. 8, 1854.

The Oneida Association will hold its Semi annual Meeting at Poolville, on Tuesday, the 26th of September, at 11 o'clock A.M.

M. S. PLATT, Register.

Madison, Sept. 8, 1854.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—CONVENTION.—The Committee appointed at the meeting held in Chicago, June 13, 1854, with reference to the establishment of a Theological Seminary in the North-west, hereby give notice that a Convention will be held at the Plymouth church in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 26th day of September next, at half past 7 o'clock P.M., to hear their report, and to take such further action with reference to the matter as shall be deemed expedient. Congregational ministers and members of Congregational churches are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
W. A. NICHOLS, Sec. STEPHEN PEET, Chairman.
Aug. 11, 1854.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET—Sept. 11.

For Beeves, at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARD, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth street, near Third avenue, and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 466 beef-cattle, 20 cows and calves. The demand for beeves brisk. All sold at from $7.50 to $9.50. Cows and calves from $25 to $45. All sold. 50 veals also sold at 4½ to 6c. per lb. Sheep sold at from $1.50 to $5.50, and lambs at from $1.50 to $3.50.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(Hudson River Bull's Head.)—904 beeves, 141 cows and calves, 209 veals, 4392 sheep, and 3741 lambs. The poorer qualities of beeves sold at half a dollar per hundred lower than last week, but the better descriptions are steady at previous prices. The range of the market is from $6 to $9.50 per cwt. Cows and calves are also $5 lower on poorer qualities. We quote from $20a$50. Veals firm at from 4 to 6½c. per lb. Sheep, $2.50 to $6. Lambs, $1.75 to $4.50.

AT O'BRIEN'S.—On sale, 206 beef cattle, 56 cows and calves, and 40 veal calves. Beeves are a shade higher. Sales at from $8 to $10. Cows and calves at from $25 to $45. Veals, 5½c. All sold.

AT ALLERTON'S.—Offered to-day, 2800 beef-cattle; offered during the week, 2816. The market is steady, at from $7 to $9 50 per 100 lbs. Only a few were sold at the latter price. Cows and calves were in good supply at from $28 to $50. Sheep from $1.75 to $5; lambs, $1.50 to $5. There were about 400 hogs on sale, at prices corresponding with last week's quotations.

BEEF CATTLE.

	HEAD.
From Illinois, on cars and foot	500
" Indiana, on cars	150
" Ohio, on cars and foot	1100
" New-York State, on cars and boats	550
" Kentucky, on cars and foot	160

MARRIED.

HUNTINGTON—HAYES—At East Bloomfield, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., by Rev. Henry Kendall, Mr. Randolph Huntington, of New-York, and Lizzie, only daughter of Guy Hayes, Esq., of the former place.

BARROWS—DWIRE—In Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 7, by Rev. E. Adams, Miss Asenath Barrows, of Templeton, Mass., and Mr. H. G. Dwire, of the firm of Finley & Dwire, Davenport.

HOLYOKE—GANNETT—In Cambridge, 4th inst., Mr. Charles O. Holyoke and Miss Mary Wyllys Gannett, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Brattle Gannett.

SMITH—HUDSON—In Lexington, 4th inst., Henry M. Smith, associate editor of the Chicago Journal, and Miss Harriet A., daughter of Hon. Charles Hudson.

BRACE—NEILL—August 21, at the meeting-house of the First Presbyterian Congregation, Belfast, by Rev. Henry Montgomery, LL.D., Charles Loring Brace, Esq., of New-York, and Letitia, second daughter of Robert Neill, Esq., Albion place, Belfast.

DOWD—NORTH—In East Berlin, Conn., Aug. 31, by Rev. Mr. Love, Mr. W. Wedworth Dowd and Miss Augusta A. North, both of East-Berlin.

DIED.

LANGDON—In Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, Mrs. Augusta Louisa, wife of Chas. H. Langdon, aged 31.

ATWATER—At Yonkers, Westchester County, on the 1st September, William Lyman, second son of Wm. L. & Isabella A. Atwater, aged three years.

PIERCE—At Gowanus, Brooklyn, Sept. 5, William Herbert, aged 8 months, son of Rev. M. P. and F. A. Pierce.

SNYDER—In Staunton, Va., on the 5th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Wm. R. Browne, Fannie H., aged 25 years, daughter of Zachariah and Ann M. Snyder, lately of this city, but now of San Francisco, Ca. Miss S. was a teacher in the Augusta Female Seminary, at Staunton, where she had greatly endeared herself to a large circle of friends, and especially to the pupils, whom she instructed and trained with mingled tenderness and fidelity. She was expecting soon to depart for California; but after a week's sickness God called her, as there is abundant reason for believing, to another and better home.

CITY MORTALITY.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of Aug. to the 9th day of Sept., 1854.

Among the diseases are the following:

Apoplexy	1	Dropsy in the head	9
Atrophia	8	Dysentery	0
Bronchitis	1	Drowned	0
Cancers	0	Erysipelas	0
Cholera infantum	12	Fever, typhus	0
Cholera morbus	1	Hives, or Croup	0
Consumption	6	Inflammation of lungs	9
Convulsions	6	Measles	38
Congestion of the brain	0	Premature birth	11
Croup	0	Small-pox	1
Debility	0	Still-born	27
Diarrhea	0	Suicide	1

Total number of deaths for the week.....732

AGES.

Under 1 year	198	50 to 60 years	41
1 to 2 years	114	60 to 70 years	17
2 to 5 years	56	70 to 80 years	15
5 to 10 years	34	80 to 90 years	1
10 to 20 years	31	90 to 100 years	1
20 to 30 years	88	100 and upward	1
30 to 40 years	83		
40 to 50 years	61	Total	732

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

United States	420	Switzerland	3
Ireland	165	Italy	2
England	14	Prussia	2
Scotland	6	British Possessions in N. A.	1
Germany	10	Unknown	8
France	6		
Holland	4	Total	732
Austria	1		

TO CLERGYMEN.

WANTED—By a Colored Man, who wishes to appropriate a portion of his time to the study of Theology, some little assistance in the way of directions, as to study, books, composition, etc. Also, the privilege of a library, or a few spare books for which the advanced student may have no use. The undersigned has most zealously devoted much of his time, and used every effort to improve his education privately for several years, and has never before solicited aid from any source gratuitous; but he now finds time crowding fast upon him, yet he still believes that, by the assistance solicited, he may yet be enabled to serve his people to advantage. Should this meet the eye of any clergyman willing to render such service to an anxious inquirer after truth, be assured that it will be most thankfully received and attended to, by a note addressed, Colored Student, Brooklyn Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

The applicant belongs to the Presbyterian Church, but he begs to say that no sectarian predilections would induce him to refuse the aid sought for from any other source or creed.

Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 5, 1854. 302-1t*

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

Question. "Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Endless Misery?" *Affirmative:* Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Pastor of the Laight street Baptist Church. *Negative:* Rev. THOMAS J. SAWYER, D.D., Pastor of the Orchard street Universalist Church.

The Discussion will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, commencing Tuesday evening, September 26, at half past 7 o'clock, and continue eight evenings, or until closed by mutual consent of both parties. To meet expenses, tickets for the eight evenings, One Dollar, admitting one person. Single admission 25 cents. To be had at Wm. Hall & Son, 280 Broadway; Roe Lockwood, 411 Broadway; *Ambassador* Office, 548 Broadway; Raynors, 76 Bowery; and at the door on the evenings of the discussion. 302-3t

SPLENDID OFFERS.

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL, now in its fifth volume, and having already reached a circulation of over 60,000, a newspaper of the largest class, containing fifty-six spacious columns, filled with the current news from all parts of the world, a large amount of literary and scientific matter, Bank-note list and Price-current, and as a new and valuable feature, each number will hereafter contain two beautifully-engraved portraits of distinguished individuals, is published on the first of each month by J. M. EMERSON & CO., 1, 3, 5, and 7 Spruce street, New-York, at the unprecedented low price of 25 cents a year. A valuable premium-book is sent to each person getting up a club, and, in addition, the following rich premiums, amounting to over $1000, will, on the 25th day of May, 1855, be awarded to the twenty-six persons forwarding between now and that time the twenty-six highest numbers of subscribers, in their order:

The first premium, in money	$200
The second premium, a sewing-machine worth	120
The third premium, a sewing-machine worth	100
The four

HOME.

BY GRACE DE LA VERITE.

This world is fading fast away!
I fear not parting now;
I feel the breath of other spheres
Waft softly o'er my brow.

This world is fading fast away!
And now dim phantoms seem
All, all which once absorbed my thoughts,
Or like some shadowy dream!

The world is fading fast away!
And clearly now I see,
Till death does burst these mortal bonds,
Poor prisoners here are we.

Loosed from the fears, the hopes, the hates,
That once my soul oppressed,
I feel—I *know* that I am free,
And soon shall be at rest.

Forgive, dear Lord, this stubborn heart,
That long delayed to come.
One look of love! one gracious smile!
I come—Lord, take me home!

Family Reading.

LITTLE ELLA; OR, THE BROKEN PITCHER.

Watch, mother, watch, lest e'er in blindness
Angry words thy child may hear;
But let thy law, in tones of kindness,
Fall upon its list'ning ear.

Pray, mother, pray, that grace be given
To lead its steps in wisdom's way;
'Tis thine to point its course toward Heaven.
O mother, earnest, "watch and pray."

She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.—Prov. 31:26.

Little Ella was a fragile, sickly child, with thin, lank, yellow hair, sallow complexion, and subject to convulsions. Though five seasons had passed over her, they had never tinted her cheeks with the ruddy hues of health, nor given strength and vigor to her attenuated frame; and were it not that her footsteps were light as a kitten's, her forehead remarkably broad and high, with the sweetest blue eyes imaginable, so deep, melting, and lustrous in their earnest expression, that their gaze saddened the heart while listening to the gentle tones of her soft, musical voice, she would have been positively ugly.

My residence adjoined that of her father, and (as is common in villages) was separated only by a slight paling, over which she could climb at pleasure; and the door of my sitting-room opened toward the verandah and flower-garden, where she and a younger sister passed much of their time, in pleasant weather, in charge of an Irish servant-girl.

Their mother, a very gay and beautiful young woman, who seemed wholly absorbed in dress, fashion, and company, fond of display and admiration, was seldom with them, unless to chide or correct for some fault, which seemed usually called forth by the representations of the servant; and the harsh blows, angry words, and (to say the least) injudicious speeches of that imprudent, thoughtless parent, often sickened my heart, and I could not help drawing a most unfavorable contrast between her deportment in the parlor and drawing-room, and in the retirement of her family, with her children and servants; and I ceased to wonder that the children of the rich (to use a hackneyed phrase) so "often turned out ill" that it has become a proverb; and almost wished that poor widows who took God's word for their guide, expecting to give an *account*, had the care of all the little ones.

With her permission, I early made the acquaintance of little Ella, who often came stealthily to my side, and putting her tiny hand, as light and almost as cold as a snow-flake, into mine, would say, "I do so much love you, Mrs. M.!" and then question me concerning death, the angels, and little children who had died. It was a favorite thought "that those who were good were taken by angels to the stars, where God was." She evidently loved to think of death as an entrance into a state of felicity, where every body "was good," and would sometimes say, "Oh! if I could only be good!" I found she had gathered her ideas mainly from seeing a little child in its coffin, and from answers to questions she had asked older children, and that she was constantly poring over these things with no intense earnestness which convinced me that her feelings were too much distended, her nervons temperament unstrung, and that perhaps these causes had something to do with her health. I could not resist the impression that she needed a different course of management altogether, and had resolved to converse freely with her mother upon the subject, when, much to my relief, she led the way herself.

"I fear," says she, "you are often disturbed by my family's being so near you; but as you have brought up a large one yourself, and know 'children are children,' and must have correction and reproof, I never make any 'bones' about it; beside, Ella is a very troublesome child; Biddy is always complaining about her, and as she has been with me a long time, and *knows how to get along* with them, I let her have her own way pretty much, though I don't allow her to strike them—servants have no business to do that; and as Ella don't complain, I think she is better to them than any other I would be likely to get. I seldom change my servants, and, consequently, have help when half the neighbors are without."

"But what is the trouble with Ella?" I interrupted.

"Why, she is ever in mischief; beside, she is awfully stubborn, and, I believe, loves to vex me. I'm always telling her not to climb; but she has just got up to the mantel, and knocked down and broken one of my new vases that I thought so much of, and I gave her a good whipping for it; *that's my way.*"

The poor little thing had crept close to my side during this conversation, as if afraid of losing my good graces; and while her parent's attention was called for a moment, whispered, "I didn't mean to break it. Biddy put my picture up there, and wouldn't let me have it."

"Go play," said I, "and I will ask for you when I leave."

"Mrs. S.," said I, solemnly, "you do not understand her. Her heart revolts at harshness; she wants and needs kind words and a gentle hand, with help and encouragement to do well. I have discovered that she feels very deeply."

"She don't come to me with her feelings," said the mother.

"Do you ever encourage her to do so?" I asked.

"Her father is always talking just as you do," she proceeded; "and says she is like his mother, a woman that every body loved; and if Ella is half as good I'll be satisfied. He has wanted I should have a talk with you about her; for, to say the truth, I don't understand children. I was not brought up with any; and, like a dunce, I was married at little more than sixteen, and she was born before I was eighteen; and while my mates were enjoying themselves in dress and company, and being *some body*, I was tied to that sickly baby. But I don't tie myself now. Biddy keeps them clean and neat; they have every thing they need; Ella is healthy, except those fits, and the doctor says she will outgrow them by-and-by; she has an excellent appetite, and drinks as much and as strong coffee as her father, and loves it as well."

"I see how it is," said I, "and feel for you; but you are certainly all wrong. That little one's morals, health, happiness, and perhaps life itself, depend on you."

"Tell me," says she, "how I can do better; for you have an influence over her which no one else has."

"I don't pretend to know the best way," I answered; "but perhaps I can give you a few hints which have been useful to me, one of which is, never to speak of children's sayings or doings, either good or bad, in company, when they are present; in one case they will put on a don't-care air, and lose their self-respect; in the other, they will become vain and self-conceited; and in both, your influence is in danger.

"Never chide or correct for an accident. Grown people make mistakes, or break things, as well as children; and they soon learn that they have a right to the same forbearance as their seniors. Children will be sullen if their rights are not regarded; beside, it is not uncommon for servants to palm off their accidents upon the children, to get rid of the blame, and perhaps expense.

"Never allow harsh, rough, scolding language to children; and beating should be avoided, if possible. It should be a sort of capital punishment in the family, only to be resorted to when every thing else fails."

"But what will you do if they won't mind?" she interrupted.

"Oh! as to that, they *must* mind, sure," I continued; "but *that* should be a fixed fact, a cardinal point, not left to chance or circumstance, to be disputed and re-settled every day."

"How old," she again asked, "ought a child to be, before it is made to mind?"

"How old," said I, "ought a child to be before it knows its mother?" She smiled at my reply, and I added, "I don't like the notion of a child's being *made* to mind. It should be taught obedience, like every thing else, and it is as easily done. A mother should begin when she is satisfied her child knows her: but the great difficulty lies in fostering a spirit of pride and disobedience; first, by an untimely indulgence in all its little whims and fancies, until its habits are formed, it knows or expects nothing else—how should it? but becomes exacting; when all at once the mother starts up, with the *wise* conviction that something is wrong, sure; the child must be governed, must submit; when, as matter of course, a contest ensues. But if the parent, at the outset, carefully nurses the germs of thought—leads the expanding intellect in the way of obedience, kindly, gently, but surely—such scenes will rarely, if ever, occur."

"I don't understand these things," she answered, thoughtfully.

"I have seen that you do not," said I; "but there is a kind of wisdom that comes from above, which, if any one on earth needs, it is a mother; but it is '*pure, gentle, easy to be entreated*,' and the way to walk in it is so plain that 'the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.' It teaches that '*wrath and clamor* should be put *away* from among us;' and our Heavenly Father asks nothing but what is for our best good, both here and hereafter. There is, beside, a terrible consequence attending these things: as a mother sows, so she will most surely abundantly reap the same kind of crop in the deportment of her family; just as a gardener would expect a bed of nettles to be reproduced, with a plentiful increase, if he sowed them instead of flowers. Excuse my plain-dealing, which nothing but a sense of duty would have called out," I added, rising to leave; "and I charge you, as you would escape a life-long trouble, to look thoroughly after both Ella and Biddy, *yourself;* at least until her health is better."

A few months passed away, and a great improvement was apparent in my little friend, who had escaped those dreaded convulsions for a much longer period than usual; when, on the morning of a gay party for a boat-ride and pic-nic, while all was bustle amid the hurry of preparation, this young mother was unusually fretted by some unlooked-for hindrance, and in just the frame of mind to say or do an unreasonable thing upon the least provocation. Soon I heard the crash of an earthen vessel, and then (I shudder as I write) came a tornado of passion, mixed with coarse, vulgar epithets, such as, "Get along, you good-for-nothing, hateful little hussy! I'll give it to you! See there, now; you've broke the best pitcher in the house. I'll learn you better than to be always meddling!" And then harsh blows fell thick and fast upon that little fragile frame. Once she tried to say, "O mamma, I didn't." But "Don't lie to me," was the angry response. "I'll not allow that, no how." And again came the blows for the supposed falsehood, until the storm was spent by its own violence.

After her mother had left, little Ella came to me, and I was much concerned at her appearance. Her eyes were swollen, her face suffused with purple, and her lips of a purplish hue. Creeping close to my side, and raising her brimming eyes toward mine, softly (as if afraid to speak) she said, "My mother don't love me;" and repeated it slowly, "My mamma don't love me. I want to be an angel. Will I be an angel when I die?"

"Good children become angels," said I; "do you try to be good?"

"I do try," she answered; "but I can't."

Oh! how deeply that little word, "can't," sunk into my heart! Poor little Ella, with no one to encourage her; subject to the anger and impatience of an injudicious and unthinking mother; the scapegoat for every accident, and exposed to the caprice, selfishness, exaction, and, I firmly believed, dishonesty of an ignorant servant; how was she to be good? "The Savior carries the lambs in his bosom." Sweet, precious thought! And oh! how lovingly and kindly should the mother lead her little ones in "the way they should go!" With what faith, then, may she claim the promise, "When they are old they shall not depart from it!"

That night, a dark shadow, a deep impending gloom, fell suddenly upon that house. Lights were passing quickly to and fro through those splendid rooms; hurried steps trod noiselessly over the yielding, velvety carpets; a fleet horse was speeding for the most skillful physician; for little Ella had been found in the flower-garden, rigid and purple, in a frightful convulsion, and cold and damp with the dews of evening. For a time, every effort to reanimate with even a semblance of life seemed useless; and when warmth and vitality were somewhat restored, alarming symptoms of croup appeared, attended with spasm after spasm. The doctor shook his head; and it soon became evident that the little spirit was struggling to free itself from the clayey tenement, which was rapidly giving way before those dreadful shocks. Once, and once only, consciousness returned for a brief moment, when, looking up to her mother, who was wildly and hysterically sobbing over her, she asked, very softly, "Mamma, do you love me?"

"Oh! yes, yes," said the groaning parent, *then;* "I love you."

Start not, ye wisely orthodox! 'tis the language of unrenewed nature—perhaps of Paradise before the fall, when all was love in perfectness and peace, when the heart had nothing to forgive, nothing to be forgiven. But ponder well, ye mothers! It is yours to open the fallow ground, and prepare the little heart for the seeds of grace, which teaches the sublime precept of love to those who love not us.

Life and death struggled for mastery through that dreary night and following day. The delicate frame quivered and sunk between every returning spasm, and as the shades of evening were stretching their misty curtain over the landscape, the last long conflict was passed. The angel of death touched the pulsations of that little heart, quenched the light of those beaming eyes, set his seal upon the high, expansive brow—and all was still. Far more to be pitied was that remorse-stricken mother. In the most touching tones she would say, "O Mrs. M., I see it all now. You told me this; you warned me of it. How could you know it would come to this?"

"I am no prophet," said I, mechanically, (for I was much shocked;) "but God is good."

"God is good," she slowly repeated. "Oh! to feel it—oh! *to feel it now!*"

In dressing the little body for the grave, I saw stripes of a dark hue across the shoulders, which I hastily covered from observation, lest it should afford matter for village gossip, which had already been busy with the suffering mother's temperament.

Biddy was greatly moved.

A thought crossed me. "Biddy," said I, looking sternly at her, "did Ella break that pitcher?"

"No, bless you!" said she; "I did it; but don't tell Mrs. S."

"Tell her!" said I; "I wouldn't dare do it. I believe it would kill her." But I could not help adding, "This is awful business."

Weary and sick at heart, the next morning I walked out in the garden, to inhale the fragrance of the dewy flowers, and listen to the song-birds which caroled as gayly in the tall tree-tops, as if sorrow was a stranger in that lovely home. There was the spot where little Ella was found, with withered and faded flowers which she had gathered, strewed about; a few of which I carefully preserved as a touching memento of that little one, whose custom it was to bring me the earliest and loveliest of their beautiful varieties as they put forth their blooms. In a secluded spot were the remains of that broken pitcher, which I collected with my own hand, and threw in a deep ditch, that the poor, grieving mother's feelings might be spared; and I felt that "the pitcher had indeed been broken at the fountain," the stream of life dried up early, "the spirit had returned to God who gave it." And then busy memories came thronging before me, of crushed hopes, blighted expectations, desolated hearths, ruined homes, broken hearts, and early graves; *because* angry passions and ungoverned tongues stalked abroad, almost without a blush. But the mother who fosters them in her household, by her example, and supposes she will see her family become respectable, useful, virtuous, and happy, may just as well expect, in the graphic language of Scripture, "to gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." M. F.

KIND WORDS.

Unkind, bitter words. Oh! how they rankle in and fester the heart! "How great a fire a little matter kindleth," was said very long ago by a very wise man; and yet there are many who never seem to understand, or rather to remember its import.

I was sitting alone in my room, with my pen in my hand, thinking what shall I write? when a lady entered with a very sorrowful look, that indicated to me a burdened heart. But I made no remarks that would lead her to speak of her trouble, if she had any, and tried to seem unmindful of her sadness.

Soon she asked what I was writing, and I said I was just wondering what I should write.

"Well, I wish," said she, "that you would write an article on KIND WORDS—not that I am experiencing unkindness. I would not have you think that my husband ever speaks unkindly to me. He is the best of husbands, and studies my happiness in all things; but I have seen so many husbands who would come in irritated by something they had experienced in business, or some petty disappointment among their clerks, and, because they did not dare to speak cross to them, would fret and find fault with their wives. They would not dare to speak in the same way to servants, either, or to any one else. I can not tell why it is, but a man will often treat his wife as he would not treat a dog when he loves her, too."

"Why, do you think there are many husbands who treat their wives in this way?" I asked; "so many that there is need of writing about it?"

"Why, yes," she said; "I do not think there can be too much said about it."

"Well," I answered, "I will think about it; but I have already written a great deal in the way of exhortations to *kind* husbands, and I fear they will think I am having some terrible experience in that line, or else that I have some particular enmity to husbands in general."

She said "she had never read any thing that came right to the point. General exhortations to be 'kind and good' did not effect any thing; they all meant to be *kind and good;* but they were thoughtless, and did not understand how a woman suffered under such inflictions."

So I relate the conversation, for the benefit of all husbands who are troubled with this infirmity, and for the benefit of all wives who have "kind husbands—the kindest husbands in the world," but feel the most benevolent interest in those who have not!

I was wicked enough to suspect—indeed, to feel quite confident—that this good lady had just come from the kitchen, where she had been exerting herself to the utmost of her power to *get up a dinner*, and her *kind husband*, without any sufficient cause, had been crushing her spirit by fault-finding, because something had gone wrong out doors.

But she really thought she had succeeded in blinding me to the truth, and I permitted her to lay this flattering unction to her heart. I pitied her. I had pitied her many times, for I knew she was tied to a cold-hearted, selfish man, whose *one word* was *law*, and from whose decisions no argument or persuasion could move him. He was always sure that his way was right. How could a woman be right! He was superior to her in all things, and had a right to direct in all matters concerning cooking, as well as buying and selling; and she had no more authority than a servant in her household, and scarcely more freedom than a slave, though she was a free woman, according to the laws, and lived in a free country. He meant to be kind, and to make her happy; but she must be happy in his way. She could not be supposed to know what was for her interest or her happiness, and it was her duty to submit her judgment entirely to his—to believe him perfect, and herself not only quite imperfect, but without ordinary capacity. It is rather difficult for any, except those who have been long in a state of servitude, and know there is no hope, to be thus passive; but in this instance it would have been as useless to remonstrate as for any bond-slave to rebel. He reproved her in the presence of her children, with greater severity than he ever did a child, and looked upon her tears and her breaking heart with the stoicism of a statue—telling her "if she always did right, as she should, there would be no occasion for his censures"—never allowing it to be supposed for an instant that he ever erred. I can not imagine a life more thoroughly abject and insupportable, because there is not even the bond-slave's hope of emancipation. By a life-link, which nothing but death can sever, she is bound to a stone.

But some will say it is foolish and unnecessary to spend an article on such a man, because he is not the type of a class; and beside, it would be better to endeavor to bring his heart under the influence of renewing grace, which alone could soften and subdue. Alas! that it should be true that he has no doubt his heart is continually under the influence of divine grace, and that it is the purest Christian spirit that actuates him, and renders him the paragon of perfection he believes he is. Alas! too, that it should be true that he is the type of a very large class; but that it is useless to write for them may be true also.

I am often counseled that it is wrong, in this public way, to speak of the faults of professing Christians—faults which it is supposed the world would not know, if they were not told. But it is the worldly who see them first, and judge of all by these, and even draw the false conclusion that it is religion makes them what they are; at least, that it helps to make no one better; and they can not see that those who profess to be governed by its precepts, any better govern their lives than those who make not so great pretensions to goodness. If, when the heart is renewed—changed by grace divine—it became entirely perfect, we might reasonably expect all the acts of Christians to be perfect: but even Paul confessed that what he would not, that he did, and mourned continually the presence of evil in his renewed nature.

The teachings of the Gospel were the same eighteen centuries ago as now. There has been no new precept added, and among those who have received it as the word of God, and professed to be guided by its holy light, what strange sins have been indulged in, in utter disobedience to its letter and its spirit! How long were Christians in learning to practice temperance? How long are they in learning that slavery is a sin? Yet to us it is very clear. They have the Bible, and have had it as long as we. If this is sufficient, why should any other efforts be made to convince them of their errors? There are Christian nations and Christian individuals who have no scruples about slaying with the sword. Shall no effort be made to convince them, because they read the Bible in vain?

Some are ready to say that it is impossible a Christian can habitually act contrary to the spirit of Christ, and dishonor his profession. But human nature is a strange mystery—an inexplicable compound of good and evil. We can not doubt that men and women who, fifty years ago, were in the habit of indulging in the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, were yet true disciples of Him in whom was no guile. We say there is more light now; but where do we get it? A hundred years hence, slavery may be abolished among Christian nations, and they will say there is more light. It would be a greater sin now than it was a hundred years ago, to get intoxicated, and will be a greater sin a hundred years hence, to own slaves, than it is now. But, in the mean time, the Bible does not change, and is not any more read, by those who profess to make it their guide. So there are many other sins indulged in, though not so gross or glaring, by professing Christians, and those whom I believe to be real Christians, too, which will, in the light of future years, be entirely laid aside. But it is the light of human teaching, engrafted on the word, that is to scatter this darkness.

Ministers are themselves to become more enlightened, and to preach and teach more searchingly. Those who shed only the light of their example must take more heed to their ways, and walk more uprightly; and all who teach, in any way, must adapt their instructions to the sins and the wants of those who listen to their words.

Light—even the glorious light of the Gospel—is slow in diffusing its beams. Its brightness is never dimmed; yet how large a portion of the earth is yet in heathenish darkness, and must remain so till man becomes more earnest in making known to them the Sun of Righteousness. M. M.

BESSIE HARTWELL.

Children who are called obedient children are often not so prompt in their obedience as they should be. Instead of doing directly as they are bidden, they stop to ask "why;" and seem to wish some other reason for compliance with a command than the wish of a parent. It is often proper to tell children why they should do or should not do certain things; but children should be careful to remember that they must obey, whether they know the reason of the requirement or not.

Bessie Hartwell is about eleven years old. She is generally a good child, but like all others whom I have known, she has some faults. Although she always intends to obey, she does not always obey instantly. I will tell you a sad accident which befell her in consequence of this tardiness, and you will see it would have been much better for her if she had learned to be prompt.

She was traveling with an aunt on a steamboat. She was very happy, for she was going to visit her grandfather and grandmother, and she knew she should enjoy herself on the fine farm, scampering about over the fields, raking the new-mown hay, and riding on the top of the great fragrant load. Bessie always liked to go to the country. Her home was in the city, and she had only a small yard, not much larger than her grandmother's capacious kitchen, to play in, and that was surrounded by a high close fence, so that she could see only the tiny patch of grass and the beautiful blue sky. Children in the country do not know how to prize their freedom. If they could be penned up in the city for a few months, as Bessie was for the greater part of the year, they would learn to appreciate it, and they would look upon every tree and every blade of grass as a friend. The chirping of the crickets, the singing of the frogs, and the warbling of the birds would be thrice welcome music to them. No wonder Bessie was so happy when she thought of the wide lawn studded with trees, the orchard rich in apples and pears, the hills down which she and her sisters could run, and up whose steep sides they must scramble when the horn sounds for dinner. The country is rich in its treasures of happiness, and they are bestowed freely and profusely upon every one "who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms."

It was in the gray twilight of the morning that the steamboat on which Bessie and her friends were, arrived at the wharf. Bessie was awakened, and was soon ready, with her traveling-bag on her arm, to leave the boat. Her aunt took her by the hand, to lead her across the gangway. They had but just stepped upon it, when she started forward to reach her uncle, who, with an infant in his arms, had just preceded her. Her aunt called to her to stop. She paid no attention, but passed rapidly on. A car, laden with baggage, was drawn across the gangway. It frightened her. She stepped quickly aside, and fell into the water. Oh! the agony of that moment! Her uncle and aunt could not aid her. He besought the people near him to take the infant from his arms, that he might leap into the water to attempt the rescue of the child; but they would not do it. They held him back, that he might not expose himself to the danger of immediate death; for he could not swim, and of course he could not render the assistance which was needed. He and her aunt were both obliged to stand and look on, in unutterable anguish, while strangers attempted to save her.

Bessie fell in such a way that she did not sink under the water. Her clothes spread out, and buoyed her up like a life-preserver. A man let himself down as soon as possible; but the rope was not long enough for him to reach Bessie. He could only touch her with his foot. She took hold of it, and he slowly raised her till he grasped her bonnet. In this way they were both pulled up, and Bessie once more stood by the side of her aunt. How freely they all breathed once more, when the terrible suspense was ended, and she was safe!

Bessie seemed scarcely aware of the danger she had been in. She had been perfectly calm, and did not lose her presence of mind; and it was owing to this, probably, that she was so easily rescued. She tried to save her traveling-bag, but, as she told her aunt, she could not hold it any longer than she did.

It was wonderful that Bessie was not drowned. If she had not been supported by her clothes, she would have sunk beneath the water, and when she arose would very probably have come up under the boat, so that it would have been impossible to save her.

If Bessie had been in the habit of obeying so soon as she was spoken to, she would not have met with this fearful accident, and her uncle and aunt would have been spared the mental suffering they endured. I should think she never again would forget to obey at the first word from those who have the care of her.

I hope, dear children, you will profit as much by Bessie's accident as I trust she will; and that you will aim not only to be obedient, but promptly obedient. You may not suffer the same mishap that she did, if you allow yourself to form the same habit; but it may lead you into as great danger, and even greater, for it may peril the purity and peace of your soul, and that is of far more consequence than the safety of your body.

Anne H.

HYMN FOR CONGRESS.

We wonder what collection they use in Congress, and whether this is contained in it, and whether, if it is, the Chaplain ever reads it. We think it must be one of the hymns used in Cromwell's regiment, and which they were accustomed to "lift clear against the sky," while the enemy's camp echoed with roystering songs. Should it fall into the hands of hymn-tinkers, we perceive how they will attempt to mend the fourth stanza, and solder it with soft and sentimental phrases, but we warn them to compare it first with the Scripture original, and see how exactly the Scripture language is presented, before they attempt to improve it.—*Chr. Register.*

Judges, who rule the world by laws,
Will ye despise the righteous cause,
When the oppressed before you stands?
Dare ye condemn the righteous poor,
And let rich sinners 'scape secure,
While gold and greatness bribe your hands?

Have ye forgot, or never known,
God is your Judge, and he alone?
High in the heavens his justice reigns.
Yet you invade the right of God,
And send your bold decrees abroad
To bind the conscience in your chains.

A poisoned arrow is your tongue,
The arrow sharp, the poison strong;
And death attends where'er it wounds;
You hear no counsels, cries or tears;
So the deaf adder stops her ears
Against the power of charming sounds.

Break out their teeth, Eternal God!
Those teeth of lions, dyed in blood,
And crush the serpent in the dust,
As empty chaff when whirlwinds rise,
Before the sweeping tempest flies,
So let their hopes and names be lost.

The Almighty thunders from the sky,
Their grandeur melts, their titles die,
As hills of snow dissolve and run;
Or snails that perish in their slime;
Or births that come before their time;
Vain births that never see the sun.

Thus shall the vengeance of the Lord
Safety and joy to saints afford,
And all that hear shall join and say,
"Sure there's a God that rules on high,
A God that hears his children cry,
And will their sufferings well repay.'

Foreign Miscellany.

Religion at Leeds.—A very remarkable religious movement has taken place at Leeds in connection with the Church of England. Special services, it appears, have recently been held in that town by various clergymen of evangelical sentiments, who were deeply impressed with the importance of awakening among their hearers an earnest concern for the salvation of their souls. As the result, it would seem that large numbers of persons, after having experienced the most powerful conviction of their sin, have found joy and peace in the reception of the Gospel. One of the clergymen who had been active in this work of evangelization was for a short time a preacher in the Wesleyan Church, and the spirit of this revival appears strongly to resemble that of Methodism in its brightest days. Large meetings for united prayer are held, at which, we are informed, the fullest liberty is given for parties to engage, and one of the converts is a clergyman, formerly remarkable for High-Church principles and predilections. Several, indeed, who had long been professionally though not in reality ministers of the word and doctrine, appear to have become the subjects of a spiritual change. It would as yet be premature to express any very decided judgment upon these surprising facts, but there seems reason to hope that the work is genuine and will result in great good to the inhabitants of this important and largely-populated town.—*Chr. Times.*

The Secession Churches in Scotland.—The discussion of proposals for the union of the various unendowed Presbyterian communions has received an impetus from a published letter on the subject by Sir George Sinclair, Bart. According to the census, the relative strength of the principal bodies is as follows. Number of attendants at public worship on Sabbath, March 30, 1851:

	Morning.	Afternoon.
Total of all denominations	740,794	499,349
Established Church	228,757	119,888
Reformed Presbyterian Church	6,946	5,930
United Presbyterian Church	143,443	131,927
Free Church	255,482	173,565
Non-established Presbyterians in all	405,871	311,427

The argument of Sir George, who is himself a member of the Free Church, turns largely on the minor differences with regard to patronage, the office of the civil magistrate, etc. Referring to his own Church: "It must, I think, be admitted," says Sir George, "that the Free Church at present occupies a somewhat anomalous, Mohammed, coffin-like position of suspense between the Establishment and the unestablished bodies, and must, I think, ere long gravitate toward the one or the other. We must either, like Abraham, dwell with our unendowed brethren in the Mamre of self-sustaining independence, where they have built an altar unto the Lord, or we must lift up our eyes like Lot, and beholding all the plain of state endowment and privileged monopoly, that it is well watered everywhere, return to the Sodom of the annuity-tax and the Gomorrah of the Court of Tiends."—*Scottish Press.*

Religious Lesson of the War.—The car of a triumphant Providence careers through the nations, and the pulesant are in his eyes but "flies upon the wheel." He leaves his track and they pass on to their destinies. It is at his bidding that the mighty perish, and the once ignoble are lifted to a sudden and unsought renown. He calls for them, and the steppes, and sand-plains, and territories of almost perpetual snow send forth their trooping myriads. He commands, and they recede as the billow of the waning tide, mighty still as it rolls back upon that which bore it forth, or broken upon the rocks it in vain assailed, retires in commotion and is dispersed. Aye, and in this war we shall learn the lesson more signally than we would learn by gentler teaching. We rest on no foolish vaticinations, and we strain no texts, but we aver that in these times are terrible portents of great events, whose fulfillment of the prophetic word are rapidly hastening toward us. And however the harlequins of the press may laugh with painted faces, or other neighbors and cotemporaries, as dull in a more serious way, may sneer in their cold skepticism, they are all but "flies on the wheel" which is rolling to its great destination, crushing thrones and it may be republics together until the vanquished world shall own *Him* "the Lord of all."—*Chr. Weekly News.*

Rev. John Thomson, D.D., of New-York.—By the last mail from America we learn that Princeton College has conferred the degree of D.D. on Rev. John Thomson, of Grand-street Presbyterian church, New-York. Mr. Thomson was for some time minister of the Free Church, St. John's, New-Brunswick, and was chiefly instrumental in erecting the splendid fabric in which that large congregation now worships. Though connected with the Old-School Presbyterian Church, Dr. Thomson is regarded as the representative of the Free Church of Scotland in New-York. The great success that has attended his ministry since he was translated to that city, and the degree now conferred by such a college as Princeton, prove that our Church is fitly represented in the commercial capital of the States. The very flattering terms in which Dr. Thomson was mentioned by Dr. Duff in his speech on America, in the late General Assembly, was highly gratifying to his many friends in this country; and this new proof of the estimation in which he is held by the first men in our sister Church in America will give great satisfaction to very many of our readers.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

The Weather.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer last week was 29.813 in. The mean reading on Friday was 30.002 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.9 deg. which is 1.2 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average, except on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday. It was so much as 6.4 deg. below it on Thursday. The highest temperature of the week occurred on Sunday, and was 79.8 deg; the lowest was 44 deg. on Friday. The mean dew-point temperature was 51.2 deg., and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 3.7 deg. The temperature of the water of the Thames rose to 66 deg. on five days of the week. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The whole amount of rain was 0.15 in.

The Potato Blight.—So far as the metropolitan county and the districts immediately adjacent are in question, a great portion of the late potato crop may be considered as lost. Like all previous visitations of the disease, the change from apparent soundness to palpable decay came on quite suddenly, and fields that but a few days since looked verdant and healthy, have all at once assumed the worst symptoms of the fatal blight of 1846. Nor were the indications limited to outward appearances, for, when dug out of the ridge, the potatoes were found to be extensively tainted. In some instances the disease nearly reaching the core, while in others its devastations were only just commencing on the surface. The obvious consequence of this discovery was a "panic" in the potato market, and sellers submitted to any rates that were offered in order to get rid of stocks on hand.—*Times' Correspondent.*

The Arctic Search.—Intelligence has just been received from Capt. Inglefield, who had reached Disco Island in the "Phenix," at the end of June. The report of the season was highly unfavorable, both as to the preceding winter and present season. For many years it had not been known so severe, and there is some fear that Capt. Inglefield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so reach *Beechey Island*; in which case the absent vessels, and especially Captain Maclure and Collinson, will not be relieved this year, and we must remain ignorant of what has been done in the prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. It seems possible, however, that the unusually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the spring and even the summer may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrow portion at the Southern outlet has been choked. We trust, therefore, that as Capt. Inglefield proceeded to the northward he would find the less hindrance to his progress.

Progress in Wales.—Throughout South Wales, says the *Hereford Times*, there has been a gradual but sure decrease in the amount of crime and pauperism. In the densely-populated and unenlightened localities of Aberdare, Merthyr, etc., crime has diminished fifty per cent. At Brecon assizes there were only eight cases: at Pembroke and Carmarthen, only four; at Cardiff no important case, and at Presteigh only two cases, both of a trivial nature. The diminution of pauperism at the present moment is also great, the beiaı scarcely any able-bodied poor in the various union-houses. This is owing to the active demand for labor, arising from the large amount of emigration and the number of works being carried on. The cost of applications for relief have also been much diminished.

Singular Fact in Death-Statistics.—It appears that the total number of deaths in the cholera year (1853) for all England and Wales was 440,839; but in 1852 the number of deaths fell to 368,995, "being not only 71,844 less than the cholera-year, but even less than the number of deaths of the year preceding that of the cholera by as many as 50,883. . . . If we take the deaths of the two years together which precede the cholera, and strike the mean, and treat the year of the cholera and the compensating year that followed in the same manner, we shall find that the former will present nearly the same average. . . . So that in reality it is found, when the aggregate of the fatal years is taken, either for the whole of England or for the metropolis only, that no greater number of people died in those years because of the cholera intervening than if the cholera had not visited us.—*Dr. Graily Hewitt in the Medical Times & Gazette.*

Telegraphic Communication between the Camp in Turkey.—The "Supply," screw steam-store-ship, has removed to the royal arsenal at Woolwich to take on board a large quantity of stores for the fleet in the Black Sea and the army in the East. There are now ready for embarkation two large wagons, and presently the carriage-department of the royal arsenal, together with large reels of telegraphic wire covered with gutta percha, and intended as a means of communication between the camps of the army in Turkey. The wire is a small two-wheeled carriage for each wagon, and a small hand-plow for opening the ground in which the telegraphic wire is inserted as it is relied off. Each of the large reels, which revolves horizontally, contains about a mile in length of the wire. The plow is so constructed that, on the wire being deposited on the ground, it is immediately covered over and requires no other labor. On the camps changing their positions, the wires can be rolled on the reels again, and be made available on the new ground.

Bomarsund.—The Aland Archipelago, which for five years had constituted the outworks of Russia in the Baltic, by which she overawed her weak neighbor, may now be presumed to have passed from her entirely, and the loss she has thus sustained in this way is analogous to that already inflicted on her in the south by her forced abandonment of the forts on the Circassian coast. Previously to the capture of Bomarsund, the Russian civil authorities, deserted by the people, had hastily abandoned the islands, and several Baraguay d'Hilliers had caused it to be announced in all the churches that the Russian sway over them had ended. The principal island, that on which Bomarsund is situated, is 40 miles long by about 30 broad, and is only 95 miles from Stockholm.

The Crystal Palace.—We believe *it is intended* to build a new and splendid restaurant for the Palace, the present accommodation for feeding purposes being insufficient. The amount of additional capital we have not heard, but there is little doubt that an eating-house, however splendid, will pay.—*Herapath.*

MSS. Recovered.—German journals announce that Dr. Schletter, Professor of Law at the University of Leipsic, has discovered, in the library of that city, a complete manuscript copy of the penal code promulgated by Charles V. in 1532, of which code only fragments, and those incomplete, were known to exist. The discovery is of considerable importance, as, apart from its historical interest, the code is the foundation of the criminal law of Germany.

Cost of the Census.—The expense incurred in taking the census of Great Britain in 1851 was £134,000, or not quite 1¼d. per head.

Secession of a Clergyman.—The Derby papers announce that Rev. John George Macleod, B.A., formerly assistant-curate of St. Peter's Church, in that town, has seceded from the Church of England, and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. Mr. Macleod has recently held the curacy of the Church of St. Matthew, Stoke Newington, the incumbent of which, Rev. T. E. Pope, M.A., lately joined the Church of Rome.

Fishermen's Superstition.—The herring-fishing was very backward, some of the fishermen of Berwick on Wednesday last, dressed a cooper in a flannel dress with bure stuck all over it, and in this condition he was carried in procession through the town on a hand-barrow. This was done to "bring better luck" to their fishing! It happened, too, in a village where there are no fewer than nine churches and chapels of various kinds, and thirteen schools!—*Banff Journal.*

The Harem.—Madame St. Arnaud has penetrated into the imperial harem. Her reception was very gracious, and she brought off beside, as a trophy, a beautiful aigrette, worth about 100,000 piastres; and the interpreter, daughter of Kara Duzoglon, had moreover a ring worth about a fifth of that sum.

M. De Saulcy.—It will be remembered that when the account was current of the great discoveries made by this French traveler in Palestine, we unhesitatingly pronounced him to be a humbug. It now appears that he was gulled by a covetous sheik, who acted as his guide. Lieut. Van de Velde, of the Dutch navy, followed upon his traces, and corrected his blunders.

Paying for Keeping.—One of our private letters from the Baltic, dated Baro Sound, July 14th, says: "There is a report that a small schooner, sent up here with a large quantity of wine on board, and a small party of gentleman visitors, has been taken. To satisfy their curiosity, they went in too close to Helsingfors, and became suddenly becalmed; the Russians saw them, and sent a small steamer, who very politely, on the chance, and sent a small steamer, who very politely, on the chance, asked them to walk inside. The Russian fleet, no doubt, had a glorious booze at the expense of the poor travelers."—*United States Gazette.*

A Day of Settlement.—Mr. Briefless, be exceedingly hard by his creditors to fix a payment of his debts, has named "the day Russians evacuate the Principalities." T confesses, is rather uncertain, but if agre willing to promise most solemnly to ask no tension of time.

Australia.—The dissontents of the settl South Wales are ripening with no small p revolt that will eventually establish the of republicanism over that vast and opul The selfish and illiberal land monopoly t with equal severity upon the loyal and unl ably suggesting a comparison with the pol by our own government; and it is not exti predict, even from the developments whi spurred since the establishment of its new c that, within five years, either the home must recede, or a complete polititical revo be effected.—*Exc. Post.*

Hind, the Astronomer.—Mr. Hind will many stars on his shield as the American announces the discovery of another planet, of July, at Mr. Bishop's celebrated observa gent's Park. The celestial stranger appear of 10-9 magnitude.

The Winter Campaign.—

A DAY OF SETTLEMENT.—Mr. Brieflee, being pressed exceedingly hard by his creditors to fix a day for the payment of his debts, has named "the day when the Russians evacuate the Principalities." The date, he confesses, is rather uncertain, but if agreed to, he is willing to promise most solemnly to ask no further extension of time.

AUSTRALIA.—The discontents of the settlers of New South Wales are ripening with no small progress into a revolt that will eventually establish the supremacy of republicanism over that vast and opulent region. The selfish and illiberal land monopoly there presses with equal severity upon the loyal and unloyal, inevitably suggesting a comparison with the policy adopted by our own government; and it is not extravagant to predict, even from the developments which have occurred since the establishment of its new constitution, that, within five years, either the home government must recede, or a complete polititical revolution will be effected.—*Eve. Post.*

HIND, THE ASTRONOMER.—Mr. Hind will soon have as many stars on his shield as the American banner. He announces the discovery of another planet, on the 22d inst., at Mr. Bishop's celebrated observatory, in Regent's Park. The celestial stranger appears like a star of 10-9 magnitude.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.—Letters from St. Petersburg say that two battalions of skaters have been formed at Constadt. Their mode of action is known from former wars. Their vocation is to slide over the ice, to operate against any island that may be occupied by the enemy. Battalions of skaters are also being established in other garrisons.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.—At the Exeter assizes last week the jury found the prisoner guilty of stealing an article, but recommended him to mercy. The judge asked upon what ground, whereupon the foreman looked round with a bewildered air upon his merciful colleagues, and at length answered: "Because he was not seen to take it."

ROSES.—Mr. Bohn, the publisher, gave lately his annual rose *fete* to the literary world, at his residence at Twickenham. There were about three hundred persons present, and three thousand kinds of roses.

ITALY.—On the 4th August, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Porte and Sardinia. The terms have not transpired. It is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the Porte should recognize the independence of Circassia; he, in return, offering the assistance of 50,000 mountaineers, to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians; but Russian reports state that Gen. Wrangel had advanced with the Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid, with great slaughter, captured eight guns, and afterward occupied Bajazid.

Mercantile letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transports for the Hindoo British force, which would arrive via the Persian gulf, and be landed at Baza, mouth of the river Karis.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain were giving great uneasiness, and it was thought that the impeachment of the Queen Mother would speedily lead to the abdication of her daughter. There was some probability of a customs union with Portugal.

The French ambassador having been threatened by the head of the populace headed by Richeta, who asked that San Luis was concealed in the embassy, the government sent a detachment of troops to protect the palace.

On the 11th, the publication of a decree convoking the Cortes took place. It was decided that the question of dynasty could not be discussed. It was settled that Queen Christina was to take her departure for Toledo with the assembling of the Cortes. The chiefs of the barricades demanded that a residence should be assigned her.

FRANCE.—An imperial decree orders the payment of the legacies of Napoleon I., and opens a credit for eight millions of francs, and appoints a commission to administer it. Gen. D'Omano is president of the commission.

President Pierce's message to the Senate respecting Cuba, caused uneasiness on the Paris Bourse; but the preceding mail restored confidence.

The *Moniteur* continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather is now somewhat broken.

Abd-el-Kader has sent Louis Napoleon a present of five magnificent Arabian horses. His chief retainer, Hadj-ben-Klikha, chief of the Marabouts, spent six months roaming through the Bedaween tribes from Damascus to Bagdad, to get the finest coursers that could be found.

IRELAND.—Accounts of the potato-disease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly. Cholera was prevailing with considerable severity in Belfast. The poor-rates just struck for the requirements of the present year, show an increase in the greater number of the Irish unions.

BUSINESS.—Consols were quoted at the latest date at 94¾. The bullion in the bank is reported to have increased during the week £262,000.

In American stocks there was no change. Bell, Son & Co. quote as follows: N. Y. Sixes, Bonds of 1868, 91¼@91¾; U. S. Sixes, stock of 1867 and 1868, 107½@108; Pennsylvania Fives, bonds, 82½@83½; Maryland Fives, bonds, 92½@93; Massachusetts Fives, bonds, 101 @102.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool were 37,800 bales for the week, closing at a decline of ⅛d. Flour and meal were a trifle lower. Corn had advanced. Provisions were dull, and prices tended a little downward.

AN ITEM IN THE COST OF CRIME.—The new arrangement for voting annually a number of charges which have hitherto been paid without vote out of the Consolidated Fund, has produced a number of estimates heretofore furnished to Parliament. Among the latest is the expense of the metropolitan police courts, £4,426. Above half this sum, £23,200, is for the salaries of the 23 police magistrates.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Mediterranean telegraph now stretches under the sea from Spezzia to Corsica, a distance of 75 miles. From Corsica it will be carried on to Sardinia, thence to the coast of Africa, and thence, by junction may follow it. By the time the Chinese rebellion, which has made another step toward the accomplishment of revolution, has seated its leader or resigned on the celestial throne, London may be only a few minutes distant from Pekin as it lately was from Paris.

OPERATION OF THE BEER-ACT IN LONDON.—On Monday last, instead of thirty or forty "drunken charges" at Southwark Police-office, as there usually have been on that day, there was but *one*. "The Irish" were reported to have gone peaceably to bed, instead of drinking and fighting. In other districts nearly similar facts are reported.

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301-5tc

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West-Haven, Aug. 31, 1854. 301-3t

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The Next Term commences on Monday, September 18th. For circulars or information, apply after the first of September at the rooms of the Institute.
298 7t*

SARATOGA FEMALE SEMINARY. Mr. E. F. CARTER and Mrs. PAULINE CARTER, Principals.

The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of September next.

We would improve this opportunity to express our obligations to the many kind friends and patrons who have so readily and liberally bestowed their confidence and patronage. No reasonable efforts will be spared to make the institution commensurate with the wants of the community. The system of instruction embraces a regular continuous course, from the first rudiments to the most advanced studies of female education.

The teachers are of the highest order, preëminently qualified by literary attainments and successful experience to develop the excellencies and elegancies as well as the moral, mental, and physical qualities of the young ladies under their charge.

Catalogues containing course of study, terms, etc., will be sent to any order on application to the Principals.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the recent examination of the Saratoga Female Seminary, and some of us having assisted in the exercises as members of the Examining Committee, take pleasure in stating our gratification at the results of the examination, as evidence of the mental attainments of the pupils, and of the ability and assiduity of the teachers. The institution, although but recently established in this village, has already acquired a reputation and a standing of which its founders and friends may well be proud, and a success well calculated to inspire confidence as respects the future. Situated in a quiet and healthy part of the town, occupying new and spacious buildings, with an able and experienced principal and competent assistants, and possessing every facility for imparting instruction, and dispensing the comforts and watchful guardianship of home, we think it fully meets the public wants in respect to a first-rate female seminary at Saratoga Springs. We consider it a credit to the place; and we venture to express the hope that it may be generously sustained by this community, to the end that it may become a permanent institution among us.

JOHN WILLARD, late Justice Supreme Court,
WM. ELLIOTT LEE,
THOS. G. YOUNG, Editor *Saratoga Republican*,
JAMES B. McKEAN,
E. J. HULING, Editor *Saratoga Whig*,
CHARLES WHITE,
JAS. H. COOK,
P. DURFEE,
O. L. BARBOUR, Reporter Supreme Court.
JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Pastor Presb. ch., Saratoga,
B. HAWLEY, Pastor Meth. Epis. ch., Saratoga,
A. H. STOWELL, Pastor Baptist ch., Saratoga.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 10, 1854. 298 6t

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—The Fall term in this institution will commence on Wednesday, September 13, and continue fourteen weeks.

FACULTY.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, M.A., Professor of Civil-Engineering.
JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., Silliman Professor of Natural History.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN A. PORTER, M.A., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry.

The object of this school is to fit students for the practical application of the branches taught. For particulars, apply to the professors in the various departments, or to JOHN A. PORTER, Dea of the Faculty.
296-tf

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 106 Pierrepont street, corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A.M., Principal.

The eighteenth semi-annual term of this school will commence on Monday, Sept. 11. Every facility is here furnished for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition, including the use of books and stationery, from $5 to $25 per quarter; including board, from $250 to $350 per annum. For circulars, and any further information, apply as above.
296-tf

BROOKLYN-HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—PROF. A. GRAY, A.M., Principal.

The next Academic Year of this Institution will commence September 11. A limited number of young ladies can be furnished with a home in the family of the Principal at $300 per annum.

For circulars, containing all needful information, apply to the Principal, No. 9 and 90 Montague Place.
Brooklyn, July 5th, 1854. 295-11te

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND AMERICA. OFFICE, 65 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK. Established in 1920. Capital, $3,000,000. California and Australian risks taken. REFEREES IN NEW-YORK: His Excellency Hamilton Fish, late Governor of the State. Anthony Barclay, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.

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James Gallatin, Esq.,	John Cryder, Esq.,
Samuel Whetmore, Esq.,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	John H. Hicks.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: John C. Cheesman, M.D., 473 Broadway; F. U. Johnson, M.D., 28 E. 14th street.
298-13tw GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent for the U. S.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $200,000.
ALL PAID IN AND SECURELY INVESTED.
Office, 176 Chatham square, cor. Mott street, New-York.
This company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.
E. B. FELLOWS, Sec. ISAAC O. BARKER, Pres.
297-52tw

THE MANHATTAN LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 146 BROADWAY.
Capital and accumulated fund over a quarter million of dollars.
This company is prepared to issue policies, on the most favorable terms, in all the different branches of life-insurance.
Persons desirous of endowing churches or schools, by the payment to the company of a comparatively insignificant annual sum, will be enabled to arrange with the company favorably.
Vestries and church-committees will be treated with, and liberal terms offered for effecting insurance on the life of the rectors or incumbents of parishes.
Letters will be promptly answered, free of postage, to inquirers. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE Secretary. 285-26tw

METROPOLITAN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $300,000. Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine street, New-York.

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JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Sec.
UZZIAH WENMAN, Surveyor. 295-52t

MUSIC.

WORLD'S FAIR, 1853.—Three Prize Medals awarded to GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, Piano-forte manufacturers, 565 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, where may be constantly found an elegant assortment of Piano-Fortes, from 6⅔ to 7⅓ octave, fully equal in quality of tone to those exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and in styles of cases to suit every taste.

In addition to the above flattering testimonial, G. & T. have received Medals from the American Institute for their pianos when ever exhibited, being five years in succession. 284-eow26t

NEW MUSIC BOOK.—Just ready—THE CHIME, an extensive collection of new and old tunes, consisting of arrangements from the old masters and modern European writers, gems from the continental schools, with valuable selections (kindly permitted) from living American composers, also a variety of new pieces by the author, with some of the choicest productions from his former publications, embracing Psalm and Hymn tunes of every variety and meter, including Anthems, Sentences, and Chants; also a Melodeon Instructor, by the use of which a knowledge of all instruments of the organ kind may be easily acquired. By Virgil Corydon Taylor, author of "Sacred Minstrel," "Golden Lyre," etc., etc.

Since the announcement of this work the orders which have constantly in flowed upon us attest an unparalleled expectation of its merits as a collection of sacred music. We offer it in the full confidence that the more numerous and severe the tests it is subjected to, the greater will be the triumph of its success.

Persons will receive a copy, free of postage, for examination by remitting us 60 cents in money, or postage stamps.
Published by DANIEL BURGESS & CO.,
No. 60 John st., New-York.

For sale by all Booksellers.
Mr. Taylor holds himself in readiness to attend conventions wherever invited, as far as practicable. He may be addressed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 295-9t

GEORGE JARDINE.—ORGAN BUILDER.—No. 548 Pearl street, New-York. 251 1y

PIANO-FORTES.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s PREMIUM, GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS, and ÆOLIANS, with entire iron frame, carved scales, patent resonating bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Prices, $250 to $1000.

"MODEL MELODEONS."—A Melodeon with new improvements, made by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior in many points to any ever before the public; highly recommended by the best musicians, for sale to dealers at factory prices. Sample reed, at $60, $75, $100, $120, $135. Double, $150, $175.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $40, $75, $90, $125, $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

NEW MUSIC published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates.

Orders from the country sent free of postage.
BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway.
296-1y

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public generally, that we have leased the well-known ware-rooms heretofore occupied by Mr. Bradbury, and have taken the *sole* agency for this place of the justly celebrated and popular

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTES.

Also, MELODEONS, for church or parlor use, wholesale and retail, unsurpassed in sweetness, purity, and depth of tone, tuned in any temperament to suit purchasers.

☞ A liberal discount made to clergymen and churches.
Our aim is to please. All instruments fully warranted.
C. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., 423 Broadway, N. Y.
289-26t

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANOS, with new grand action, with a good assortment of 6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octave, superior instruments.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, 441 Broadway.
284-52t

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 22 Canal street, and No. 423 Broadway, manufacture and keep on hand Pianos which, for volume, richness, and purity of tone, delicacy of touch, and adaptedness to all climates, are unrivaled. As an unquestionable acknowledgment of the superiority of our instruments, we have been awarded the First Premium (Gold Medal) at the Fair of the American Institute of 1853; also the First Premium at the World's Fair, (Crystal Palace.) In order to meet the constantly-increasing demand for our unrivaled Pianos, we are making extensive arrangements to enlarge our business, hoping thereby to be able hereafter to furnish our numerous patrons at the earliest notice. Agents for the celebrated Organ-Melodeon, and Melodeons of all sizes and styles. 271-52w

J. F. BROWNE & CO., Makers and Importers of GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, AND SIX-OCTAVE DOUBLE ACTION HARPS. Warerooms, 295 Broadway. Have always on hand a large and elegant collection of those beautiful instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices. A list of prices and descriptions can be received by mail, single postage.
J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1816.]
266 52t

PIANO-FORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their warerooom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of very superior instruments, in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6½, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument, that our piano-fortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long-standing in time.
BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.
Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.
296-52tw

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC LANTERNS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, Academies, and Public Exhibitions, with a large assortment of Scriptural, Astronomical, and other paintings.

McALLISTER & BROTHER, Opticians,
48 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The old stand established 1796.

Our priced and illustrated catalogue of optical, mathematical, and philosophical instruments furnished on application, and sent by mail free of charge. 301-8t*

NEW HARDY PASSION-FLOWER. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., has lately received from France a species of passion-flower which proves perfectly hardy in the Northern and Eastern States, having stood two winters here without any protection whatever, and is now (July 20) in full bloom. It is one of the most vigorous runners in cultivation, making shoots of 15 feet in length in a single season, and continues its bloom till very severe frosts. Its rich palmeate foliage and curious and splendid flowers, which are delightfully perfumed, appear in constant succession for several months. The very singular appearance of the passion-flower in the arrangement of its stamens in the form of a cross, and its triple crown, have suggested the idea of its being emblematic of the passion of Jesus Christ. This pleasing association renders it a very suitable plant for the cemetery.

Plants, $1 each. One dozen finest hardy running vines, suitable for the piazza, border, or shrubbery, $4. One dozen fine hardy running roses, in all colors, best named sorts, $4. Irish ivy, good plants, $4 per dozen.

N.B. A full descriptive catalogue, embracing every plant and tree required for the garden, green-house, nursery, or orchard, will be sent gratis, on application, and post-paid on receipt of one postage-stamp. Carriage of plants paid to Boston or New-York.
301-29tp

HYGEANA. Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

"A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city in the treatment of consumption, asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to 'Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygeian Vapor and Cherry Syrup.' With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing, an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists' throughout the country."—[New-York Dutchman of Jan. 14.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

"One package of your Hygeana has cured me of the asthma of six years' standing."—[Jas. F. Keesberry, P. M., of Duncannon, Pa.

"I am cured of the asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana."—[Margaret Easton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond street, New-York, was cured of a severe case of bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been entirely cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana."—[J. H. Gaubert, P. M., Richmond, Me.

Price, $3, a package. Sold by CURTIS & PERKINS, and BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers street, New-York. 4 packages sent free by express to any part of the United States for $10.

N. B. Dr. Curtis' Hygeana is the original and only genuine article: all others are base imitations or vile and injurious counterfeits. Shun them as you would poison. 301p-4t

COMMUNION FURNITURE, etc.—Flagons, Goblets, Tankards, and Plates. Also, baptismal fonts and collection-plates, together with a general assortment of house keeping, Britannia-ware, manufactured and for sale at 6 Burling slip. LUCIUS HART,
286-52t

THE Prize Medal, in London, 1851, at the World's Fair, and the Prize Medal, in New-York, at the Crystal Palace, 1853, were awarded to BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES. Brady's new and magnificent Gallery has been recently completed and the public are invited to view the many improvements combined in this magnificent gallery. The proprietor has no hesitation in claiming advantages possessed by no similar establishment either in this country or in Europe. The facilities for the production of first-class pictures are unrivaled. Attention is specially directed to the admirable arrangement of light for children; also, for copying daguerreotypes, paintings, statuary

Editors' Book Table.

EXCELSIOR, vol. 1. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph.

WE have noticed the numbers of this excellent periodical as they have appeared. The first six are here bound up in a neat and attractive volume, complete in itself. This work combines pleasant reading, useful knowledge, and moral instruction, as happily as any we know of designed for general circulation. It is a very good book for the family, and for school and village libraries.

DISCOVERIES AMONG THE RUINS OF NINEVEH AND BABYLON. By AUSTEN H. LAYARD, M.P. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1854.

THIS is an abridged edition of Mr. Layard's second work, retaining all that is of interest to the general reader, and for the most part in the language of the author. As a book of travels and of incident, it is one of the most lively and graphic ever issued from the press. But its main interest lies in the contact into which it brings us with a remote antiquity now exhumed with almost its original life and spirit. The verification of Bible history furnished by these monuments is truly astonishing. Every Christian should be familiar with it.

LECTURES ON ROMANISM By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Jewett & Co., Boston.

DR. CUMMING deals sturdy blows against the delusions and impostures of Romanism. He has proved himself a bold and zealous champion of the religion of the Bible; and while he fails to grasp the profounder views and relations of the Romish question, his lectures are quite telling for popular effect. Their wide circulation will do good to many, and we are glad that Mr. Jewett has made them accessible in a cheap form to multitudes of readers.

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL. By HUGH FORBES.

WE are no advocates of war; but when it is either an actual or a necessary event, we would have it done up thoroughly. Believing, as we do, that freedom can be gained for Europe only by revolution, we deem it of the first importance that the masses who must ere long do battle for their rights should be trained to compete with disciplined armies. Col. Forbes has had experience in Italian campaigns, and is a competent military officer. His manual will be very useful to the patriot armies of the next revolution. It is to be printed in all the languages of Europe. The sale of the English edition will help defray the cost of editions in other languages.

In the following notices of musical works we have been aided by the suggestions of a friend more conversant with the science and practice of music than any of our editorial corps can, in his individuality, profess to be:

COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MUSIC; Elementary, Technical, Historical, Biographical, Vocal, and Instrumental. By JOHN W. MOORE. Boston: Jewett & Co.

THIS is doubtless the most complete work of the sort in the English language. It is a work which every professional musician of any pretension *must* have, and which hundreds of amateurs will seek for at once. In fact, no student of music could better get his money's worth of instruction than by spending $4.00 for this elegant volume of 1000 pages.

Having said so much in praise of the book, we may be allowed to point out a few deficiencies which have presented themselves. The advertisement promises "the scales of all known instruments." We had occasion to inquire about the *cornet à pistons*, and on referring to the article, learned only to the effect that it was a cornet with pistons—which we knew before. We looked then under *trumpet*, but found not a word about the valves. *Cornopean* is not in the book; but we finally pitched upon the desideratum under *post-horn*. We found other difficulties of the sort, which might have been obviated by a reference from one article to another. If there are many such, a few pages of index in the next edition will help the matter. A number of newly-invented instruments, or at least of new *names*, are omitted, such as *tuba* and *trombacella*. There is no article on *brass-bands*, although useful information on the subject may be found under *Six-horns*.

The historical and critical portion of the work is the fullest and most complete; and has a merit independent of its value for reference, many of the articles being written in a style of no little beauty. But among the four thousand musicians whose biographies are given, it is rather surprising not to find the names of such notable composers as *Chapple*, the anthem-writer, and *Madan*, of Lock-Hospital memory. Among a multitude of obscurer names, it is strange that there is no notice of such popular favorites as *Lanner* and *Labitzky*. Among performers, too, it is particularly unlucky, just now, that there is not the least notice of *Mario*.

In our examination, we had made other remarks, which it is not necessary to repeat here. It is impossible but that, in a work of this magnitude, from the hand of a single author, there should be incidental faults. But we are sure that its excellences will superabound.

THE CHIMES. By VIRGIL CORYDON TAYLOR. New-York: Burgess & Co.

THIS seems to be a good book, as books go. Mr. Taylor is widely known by his previous publications, and has many admirers. The present book, while it is not deficient in tunes well adapted for ordinary choirs, contains a large number of "fancy" tunes suited to quartet choirs and for the display of solo voices. Its greatest merit for use in divine service is the large number which it contains of tunes in a very simple chanting style. It is printed with some slight peculiarities of notation, which we should be glad to see generally adopted.

THE CYTHARA: a Collection of Sacred Music. By ISAAC B. WOODBURY. New-York: F. J. Huntington, and Mason Brothers.

WE acknowledge that we are prejudiced against Mr. I. B. Woodbury. We regard him as a quack of the first water; as doing more than any other man to debase church music among us. Four years ago he published a big bad book, the "Dulcimer," which, by dint of advertising, was sold to the extent of (we believe) nearly 200,000 copies. The "Cythara" is somewhat bigger, but can hardly be worse. It contains an unparalleled number of brand-new tunes, freshly dug from the fertile soil of Mr. Woodbury's imagination, beside others gathered in "a year in Europe, chiefly devoted to the rich and classic gems of Southern Italy." Persons purchasing the "Cythara" may be assured that they have the first use of these tunes. No choir has been permitted to get hold of them beforehand to take off the edge of their sweetness. Will not Mr. Woodbury, among his other labors, get up for us a new Psalm Book on the same principles? We have been singing the hum-drum verses of Watts and Cowper long enough. We want a book of original pieces, and Mr. Woodbury is just the man to make it.

Beside these new tunes, one gets for his money a great variety of glees, sleighing-songs, comic ditties, rounds, catches, etc., in the Introduction, and an Appendix of ballads, quartets, etc., which will serve an excellent purpose, in amusing the members of the choir during sermon-time, wherever the dition, [illegible]a" is introduced into a church. In ad-

Oratorio of Abraham and Ish-

mael, compounded of scraps from Neukomm and Himmel, with two favorite opera airs, and copious infusions of the genuine I. B. W. An accompaniment for the oratorio may be procured arranged for an orchestra of *three* or more instruments.

We would do full justice to the merits of the "Cythara;" for it has merits. The Introduction seems to be an unusually good compend of the elements of music, and the lively airs and catches which have been mentioned must be very useful in a singing-school; but don't put them into the choir. The careful directions for the performance of each tune must prove exceedingly valuable in many choirs; and the quartets and songs at the end of the book are, many of them, beautiful in the sentiment of the words, and simple and unaffected in the music. If they could be published separately from the "Cythara," we would give them a "first-rate notice."

This article is growing long, but the subject is important, and we can not forbear a single suggestion more. All the "books of the season," as they are aptly called, contain two things in common: a series of instructions in music, and a large number of standard old tunes; the new material is always fastened on this stock, and who ever wants to buy one of the three is obliged to pay for both the others. Now let Mr. Woodbury publish his *Instructions* by themselves; and then a volume of *Standard Tunes*, unadorned by a single original "gem;" and finally, in one mammoth volume, all the stuff from Southern Italy, from "distinguished American composers," and from W** himself, with a couple of oratorios in the Appendix; and he will have done something to merit the thanks of the musical public.

LADY WILLOUGHBY; or, Passages from the Diary of a Wife and Mother in the Seventeenth Century. From the second London edition. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

WE thank the publishers for bringing this exquisite work within the reach of American readers generally. Few works of fiction are so close an imitation of a real history. If the author had intended to deceive his readers, the forgery would have been somewhat difficult of detection. The representation of the "Wife and Mother" is admirable; yet not more so than the unconscious self-portraiture of Mrs. Hutchinson in her veritable "Memoirs."

FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

X——, August, 1854.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

GENTLEMEN: Whatever may be the views of politicians about the Eastern war, for most people in France, and probably elsewhere, it is nothing but a vast drama, on whose successive scenes they look with intense curiosity. As for every other kind of play, the *parterre* allows the curtain to fall now and then between the acts, so have they done in this play on a vast scale; but if the curtain does not rise soon, the spectators get out of patience, and their rumors call for "the sequel!" and hisses warn the managers of the danger of awakening people's curiosity without satisfying it. Thus the feelings pervading our people now are impatience and disappointment. The Islands of Aland, they say, ought to be ours long ago; Bomarsund should have been taken; Sevastopol destroyed, and the whole Crimea occupied by the allied troops. They ask what has been done by the immense Anglo-French fleets, and the hundred thousand soldiers sent to succor the Turks, and the answer is, Nothing. Some of our generals, a large number of our troops, have met in the East with an inglorious death from fever and the cholera; but none of our regiments have yet faced the Czar's soldiers. Without being a prophet, one can safely announce that if something grand, bold, dramatic is not successfully undertaken soon; especially if every great attempt is postponed until next year, on account of the approach of dread *General Winter*, France will grumble, the people will blame so costly, so long, and so *uninteresting* a war; disaffection will increase, and many will consider a Russian campaign a step toward the fall of the second empire as it was for the first.

The most important news lately received from the East are of a personal character. One of Marshal Ney's sons has died there of the cholera; General Plonplon, otherwise Prince Napoleon, has had some difficulties with the general-in-chief of the army, and is recalled. It is said that he will spend but a month in France, but it is probable that he will have nothing more to do with Eastern affairs.

At home, nothing very important or interesting has occurred. Their majesties are at Biarritz, and stay there much longer than was expected. Little is known of their movements, because a general order has been given to newspapers not to say any thing of the imperial couple, except what is published by the *Moniteur*. You have heard, ere this, of the *machine infernale*, discovered in the Rue de Ponthieu at Paris. The machine was to be placed in the path to be taken by Bonaparte on his next visit to the new buildings of the Louvre. Among the sixty or seventy persons arrested on this occasion, several are workmen and officials engaged in the building of the Louvre, *The* question in Paris has been, for some time past, whether the Emperor would be in Paris for the 15th of August, St. Napoleon's day. It was, a few days ago, decided in the negative. The cholera is spreading in Paris, and as Mr. Bonaparte's past (!) debaucheries have rendered him liable to fall under the morbid influences of the epidemic, the supporters of the throne, himself at their head, have thought it more prudent that he should stay away until at least the 1st of September.

It is no fault of mine if, whenever I have to speak of French Protestantism, it be almost always to relate some case of persecution against it. My correspondence on this subject, however tedious, has at least the merit of being a faithful mirror of our situation. Here are two recent facts: For more than twenty years the Gospel has been preached in Branzes; a church, numbering about one hundred members converted from Popery, had been formed, and were in the habit of meeting in a house of worship, built sixteen years ago, at their expense. Yet, after a succession of annoyances which have lasted over a year, the minister of the church of Branzes has seen his meetings interdicted, and he has been sentenced to pay very heavy fines "for having presided over meetings numbering more than twenty persons." The other fact is incredible, yet true: The Mayor of Daniry having authorized, as usual, the burial of a Protestant child sixteen days old, has added to the written permission to bury the corpse the following order: "No singing, nor sermon, while carrying the body, or at the cemetery, shall be permitted; a short prayer only, *lasting no more than two minutes*, may be pronounced before starting from the house." And the order had to be obeyed.

Turning away from such outrageous facts, I take pleasure in mentioning the act of independence on the part of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, which has lately surprised the literary world. I allude to a prize of $2000 awarded to the work of Mr. Weiss, entitled *History of the Protestant Refugees*, by that scientific body. However far from doing justice, in a Christian point of view, to its Protestant heroes, Mr. Weiss' book was decidedly Protestant, and contained a triumphant answer to those French Jesuits, who recently have made the most shameless defenses of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Viewed as one of the numerous signs which show a disposition among our literary men to testify respect for Protestantism, the prize given to Mr. Weiss is worth certainly more than two thousand dollars, while it is a fit reward for his patient and conscientious labors.

The Synod of the Free Evangelical churches of France, which was to take place during the last week of August, has been postponed until the 7th of September next, when it will be held (D.V.) at Mazamet. I hope to keep you informed of its proceedings in due time.

Out of France I find some interesting facts to mention. The old king of Bavaria has been thrown out of his carriage, and struck dead under the feet of his horses. The unfortunate man was noted in Europe for his licentiousness, and the scandal of his intercourse with the notorious Lola Montez. His brother inherits his throne, and will not, it is hoped, dishonor it by personal immorality.

The second house of the Low Countries has just finished the discussion of the colonial statute of their possessions in the East-Indies. It has been decided, among other things, by 43 voices against 12, that slavery should be done away with there. Some wanted immediate emancipation; others wished to delay it for many years; they have at last agreed upon the 1st of January, 1860. On that day slavery will disappear from the Dutch colonies. When will there be a day fixed for the emancipation of American slaves?

The Spanish revolution goes on, so far, beautifully. The Spaniards seem really to have profited by the experiences of others. They proceed firmly, and seem to be in a fair way to gain every thing they asked for. Espartero has entered Madrid amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the whole population. The Queen has thrown herself entirely into his hands, while the mass of the Spanish people have welcomed his advent as that of a saviour. A ministry has been formed. Beside General O'Donnel, all those who have entered it seem to answer the wants of the situation, which, it can not be concealed, is and will grow every day more difficult. It would surprise me if things should go on quietly unto the end. It has been said again and again, to make a revolution is a small work, however great, compared to that of reaping the fruits it is expected to bear. The only power now standing in Spain is that of Espartero. What will he do with it? Little is known of his views, beside his general declaration of constitutional principles. Will he revive his programme of 1840–'43, or begin anew on the basis of the Constitution of 1837? What will he do against clerical influences, on the question of elections, on that of the liberty of the press? Spain asks loudly for organic laws, which will prevent the Constitution, whatever it be, from becoming, in the hands of a reactionary ministry, an instrument of despotism. Some in Spain seem to take a clear view of what the country needs. Thus the newspaper published in Barcelona, under the title, *Liberty*. Its efforts are directed against the true enemy, the Roman Catholic clergy—Romish influence. In an eloquent appeal, it says: "Spaniards! war against the clerical party! Let us break, once for all, the chains by which corrupt Rome is trying to keep us in the fetters of her new *concordate!* We will proclaim civil marriage! We will register the births without the need of a priest's baptism! We will lift up the standard of Liberty of Conscience. . . . . We will emancipate the State from the yoke put upon it by the Church, and apply to the instruction of the people the millions devoured by a set of idle priests and monks!" If this is done in some measure, then, whatever be otherwise the difficulties of the situation politically, the revolution will have accomplished a progress, indeed the only progress through which a future of regeneration and liberty is possible for Spain.

Christina, the Queen's mother, whose ambition, avarice, bad advice, and corruption have been near causing the overthrow of the Spanish throne, is about to receive the just reward of her past deeds. Concealed in the palace, since the outbreak of the revolution, she has vainly tried to escape, and to reach either the French or the Portuguese frontier. From the windows of her retreat, she may now hear the blind-men shouting in the streets of Madrid the title of a pamphlet, called *Statement of All the Robberies Perpetrated against the Nation by Maria Christina*. Twice she has started, twice she has been compelled to go back. The people, hearing that Espartero (who, indeed, does not know what to do with her) was trying to get her away, have come to him, and obtained from him the solemn promise that *she should not get away, neither by day nor by night, neither openly nor secretly*. The universal wish is that she be tried, judged, and compelled to surrender the enormous amount of money she has, in different ways, taken from the Spanish treasury.

The correspondents of some papers in France and elsewhere, whose hearts are set upon despotism, and in whose eyes every attempt to throw off the yoke is a crime, have written awful descriptions of the violence and crimes of the Spanish revolutionists. It is easy to make a wrong impression upon the people abroad, by describing scenes in which a few hated individuals have been put to death, without judgment, by personal enemies, or by depicting the setting on fire of houses or furniture belonging to two or three perjured ministers. But such facts, however deplorable, are isolated cases, and neither the revolution, nor the whole people, should be made responsible for them. The sober truth is, that seldom was a revolution more legal, more calmly accomplished, and, in its triumph, more just and free from violence or revenge.

FRANC PARLEUR.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.—NO. IV.

A VISIT TO KOSSUTH.

IT is a hard thing to be a refugee in London. A stranger with small means, who has failed in some of the miserable efforts of "those foreigners" for liberty, is not respectable. He may be a gentleman of high accomplishments and of genius; he may have given up his youth and manhood and hopes of honor and ease in struggles for the same cause to which the Sydneys and Washingtons and nobles of history have offered themselves; but he is poor, he can not keep a foot man, he lives in lodgings and looks care-worn, and in consequence, the "respectable," comfortable, well-fed, and aristocratic portion of the community are very glad to forget him. He becomes one of those revolutionary, seedy, suspicious foreigners, whom a substantial English gentleman had better have little to do with.

Of course, Kossuth stands above this usual antipathy. Still, in the tone of the great journal, and the conduct of an English ministry, known as gentlemen of honor, toward him, there has been the same miserable *snobbism* peeping out.

We respect in the highest degree the capacity and talent of the *Times* editors. But for a great journal, moulding the opinion of the world, to condescend to such meanness and personality of attack toward one individual, himself an exile and outlaw for at least a generous sentiment, is most unworthy and disgraceful. This hounding at a defenseless man with petty attacks, this misrepresentation of palpable historic facts, these innuendoes and base hints and discolorings, this ungenerous and ignoble tone of insult toward a man whose only fault, even in conservative eyes, could be, that he trusted too much to the noble sentiments of human nature! Speak of our American personality and blackguard tone in the press! Who would not infinitely rather have its honest abuse than this mean, base, ungenerous stabbing in the dark of the character of a friendless and defeated refugee? Then that an English minister should set spies about the door of this man, open his letters, examine his papers, countenance the public accusation, and after having treated him as in England only common criminals are treated, should, when the whole is proved a miserable blunder on the part of the English authorities, and a base, hired attack* on the part of the enemies of Kossuth, never even utter a word of apology or explanation to the great public, is again something equally ignoble and unworthy of a gentleman, and shows what a great deal of aristocratic honor and courtesy is worth.

Still, there are men in England, not inferior in talents or position, who would hold it an honor to have the Hungarian leader at their table, and who would be most happy in this poor way to express their sympathy and sincere respect for his great efforts on behalf of freedom. Cobden and Bright, the leaders of the Radical party, and many of the men of literature and of science, who always lead in expanded ideas, may be numbered among the friends of Kossuth and his cause. It will be certainly pleasing to his friends in America to know that one of the great founders of science here, Sir Charles Lyell, is warm in his sympathies for him, as he is for whatever is liberal and noble. Kossuth, however, does not respond to private attentions, and keeps to his dignified poverty and seclusion.

I found him in a simple little house near Regent's Park. He looks in better health than when in America, but with the marks upon his face of his many sorrows and troubles. The same large, poetic eye, the rich, passionate voice, thrilling even in common-places, as it were, with the noble sentiments which have so often strung its tones; manner simple and unaffected, with a very manly authority and dignity.

We did not speak at all of what I have written above; but I could not but see how he must feel this treatment of the English better classes. Of America he says, that he has not the slightest expectation of her ever lifting a finger for the Liberal cause in Europe; that there is no chance of her ever acting in the European struggles, except from egotistic or selfish motives, and that these can not, except possibly through Cuba, ever lead her to interfere. Of individuals, he said, of course he knew there were thousands who deeply sympathized in his cause, and would gladly pledge their Government to help the right; "but for the political parties, or for *this Administration!*" he shrugged his shoulders. And as for England, they had no more hope of her; she would only act for selfish advantage anywhere. They were determined now, in Hungary and Italy, *to fight their own battles.*

He has evidently constant communication with Hungary, and knows the tone of the people. From his few words, and all that I learn from the refugees, it is plain the general feeling is not materially different from what it was in 1851. The people look with unchanging purpose to deliverance. A silent, sullen determination has spread, which grows deeper with time, and more intense under the new burdens and shame of Austrian tyranny. Fortunately for ultimate freedom, the Austrian government has not known how to be generous. They have degraded and trampled on the people; new confiscations and executions still disgrace the administration; they have taken the very means of all others utterly to embitter a generous population; to spy, to annoy, to suspect, and never to forgive. Yet the condition of Hungary must be most sad. So many desolate households; the vigor, and talent, and activity of the nation removed to foreign lands; new acts of bloody or mean tyranny each day; the dreary and desperate aspect of a gallant people bowed in sullen slavery. We are glad to see, however, that all the refugees are in such good hope.

The feeling with Kossuth and all is, that if Austria now sides decidedly with the Western Powers, as she seems likely to do, the Czar, driven to the wall, would use any and every means to meet his adversaries, even to the arousing a revolution in Italy or Hungary. The opinion is, that his money has already been employed in Spain, in order to call away the attention of the French government to matters nearer home. We have conversed with Louis Blanc and others, and we do not believe there is a French liberal who would or could accept aid from the Emperor of Russia. But of course the Italians or Hungarians feel differently; for, as Kossuth says, the object of the French is to change their own internal form of government, in which they need no outside assistance; of the others, to throw off a foreign tyranny, for which any aid would be accepted. Kossuth, as all must do, recognizes the exceeding acuteness of the Austrian diplomacy, as well as the narrowness and blindness of the English, by which Austria has almost rescued herself from the most dangerous position in which ever a government was placed, and has, at the same time, never benefited her unnatural allies, but steadily advanced her own interests.

The whole conversation showed that he was steadily at work for his cause, and that his hopes are strong for ultimate success. The strong determination is reached, that henceforth Hungary must depend on herself; and that her sons, like brave men, must do their best, and leave the result to God.

To us, the Hungarian seems now, in his poor London lodgings, more proud and more self-reliant than on his triumphal tour through America.

He alluded, in the conversation, to the remarkable coincidence, that always, when there was an outbreak in Europe, and an opportunity for some interference, at once the slavery question arose in the United States to embroil us among ourselves.

Of the colonizing project for Nebraska, and the prompt way in which it was executed, he spoke in warm admiration. That was what he liked. It was practical. Most people let off their indignation or sympathy in talk. He had seen enough of grand meetings and hurrahs and speeches. Even in England, if such a measure had been passed, people would have contented themselves with these. But this! it was a practical meeting of the thing at once, and looked like a real work.

He spoke with much feeling of the expressions he often saw used in the American press about the European nationalities; that they were "not fit for liberty." As if the Americans, of all others, should say this, a people made up of these various nationalities, and who had won their freedom when the world thought them little enough prepared. It was a disgrace and inconsistency. "*Fit for Liberty!*" said he, drawing himself up with a sudden commanding inspiration, the lower tones of his voice vibrating through the room, "*there is not the most imbruted negro in the center of Africa who is not fit for liberty!*"

In speaking of the treatment of political refugees, a few words ought to be said of the general manner of our *diplomats* in Europe. Here they are in a European court, admitted among the hereditary nobles, because their fathers bore rough campaigns and did manly duty for freedom; they are there only by sufferance, and they represent among old and artificial states the great principles of human liberty and capacity of self-government. They have nothing else to stand upon amid the courtly gew-gaws but this sturdy, well-earned *manhood*. For *them*, the men who have seen the very soldiers that stained the snow in our struggle for freedom, whose houses are yet full of noble memorials of a political revolution, to court the hollow flatteries of petty, titled aristocrats; to turn the cold shoulder on those whose garments are yet soiled in the desperate strife for liberty; to imitate a base public opinion in disowning those who, above all, claim their sympathy and respect; to talk in diplomatic style of "dangerous revolutionists" and "doubtful refugees," there is something in all this so ignoble, and snobbish, and contemptible, that the American people ought to oust such miserable lackeys henceforth and for ever, and have *men* to represent them.

It is not your Lord Aberdeens, and aristocratic and honorable ambassadors, and time-serving Presidents, who will be remembered a few generations hence, when the roll is called in history of the noble and heroic spirits who have not hesitated to sacrifice themselves to ideas in advance of their time. It is these, now the despised and defeated, the sufferers for a distant humanity, the martyrs of freedom, who will gather around them then the love and honor of men. There is something so noble in leaving all for liberty! We shall be glad then, even as disciples toward a prophet, to have looked only upon the worn and weary face, and aided the broken footsteps of one of these sufferers for freedom's sake. As the great Hungarian has said, "It is so easy to love liberty; it is so sweet to suffer for its sake."

C. L. B.

YELLOW-FEVER IN SAVANNAH.—Savannah is now in a melancholy condition. The yellow-fever is making dreadful ravages there. Many citizens have already left the place, and many more would do so, but are detained by sickness. Business is almost entirely suspended. Many of the boarding-houses are deserted, and the hotel-proprietors are closing up their houses. We learn that a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, now sojourning in New-York, has been held at the Astor-House, and that liberal donations have been contributed for that object. It is a most fitting occasion for words of sympathy and deeds of charity.

* "Uscher, who was the witness for the Government in the Hale-rocket affair, being a convicted felon, just out of jail, was discharged without giving his testimony.

"A few weeks later, he was arrested in Brussels as a suspicious person, and money and papers were found upon him, both of which he confessed to have received as a reward for his proposed testimony.

"Two copies of his confession were taken down, and sent, one to London, and the other to the Austrian embassy in Vienna."—*Memoir of Kossuth, Bohn's Library.*

Our City Column.

"THIRTY days hath September," etc. *Only* thirty September days! comforting truth as well as poetry in that gingle of the rhymster! So thought all New York last week. Every thing was dry and hot; the air was dead, and though man carried about the outward semblance of living, yet it was all show. Energy was all wanting: the tents were standing, but all the soldiery had deserted. Collapsing into a chair, or dissolving upon lounges, or feebly drifting through the streets, it was a great joy to consider that September could live only thirty days. It was a time to think of that better country in which "neither shall the heat nor sun smite them." But Saturday brought a change. The flashings of lightnings and the roll of the deep thunder ushered in a blessed, most welcome, and bountiful rain. The little drops made music upon the roofs, and upon the window-panes; upon the pavements, a glad and full chorus. All night long, and far into Sunday, these blessed messengers came trooping from the heavens on their life and joy-giving mission. Oh! what a look of gratitude every little flower and blade of grass, every brick, and stone, and fence turned upward to the heavens for such a renovating baptism. One such visit from these angels that live in the clouds is worth ten thousand mercenary street-commissioners; for unpaid, unforced, on nimble feet they run, and from every street and from every nook and corner they gather up all the seeds of pestilence and death, and hurry them away down the gutters, through the sewers, and mount them on the ever-moving tide, and send them far away at sea. Sunday night the clouds broke away, and Monday, with its bracing wind, gave new vigor to the summer-worn nerve and brain; and just now, as to weather, no body cares if September has three hundred days.

SABBATH ORDINANCES ENFORCED.

There are now and then indications that sufficient religious vitality yet remains in public sentiment to prompt a few efforts at least to maintain the outward sanctity of the Christian Sabbath. In the old American spirit there is a deep love of and regard for the one day in seven hallowed to the Lord; but the sentiment which pervades the mass of our foreign population has no regard for the Sabbath as a religious institution. The Germans, intelligent and good citizens in many respects, are, as a body, very great Sabbath-breakers. They devote the day to social recreation, and hence we have become familiar with Sunday-sights and sounds which the old Puritan Sabbath never knew. As recreation in its various forms has been endured, business, taking courage, seeks to establish herself upon hallowed ground. But the time has not come that public sentiment is willing to tolerate so much, and consequently men who open their shops on the Sabbath are subject to molestation from the "authorities." Last Sabbath, on complaint of the Governors of the Alms-House, a Mr. Balch and others, keepers of daguerreotype establishments in Chatham street, were brought before Justice Stewart for keeping open on Sunday and doing business. The decision was, that the keeping open of such saloons on Sundays for the reception of visitors was a violation of the law, and that the consequence of such a conviction was to subject the parties to a fine of one dollar a piece, and work a forfeiture of all property exposed publicly for sale. In this case, only the fine was imposed, but intimation was given, that if these parties should be convicted again of the like offence, the additional penalty would be imposed. It is refreshing in these times to hear of men in authority acting as if there was something in religious institutions rendering them worthy of the guardianship of law. May such men in such places be multiplied.

LAW IN NEW-YORK.

By a recent police report it appears that there are in this city twenty-nine hundred and seventy-eight shops of illegal traffic; twenty-nine hundred and seventy-eight places where it is known that the laws are persistently, intentionally trampled upon. The authorities know this; men who are appointed to enforce law report it, and not only is this a breaking of the law, but a transgression to the grievous hurting of the people. The work of these twenty-nine hundred and eighty-seven offenders has its result in poverty, in suffering, and ten thousand forms of crime. Here, where humanity forbids it, where law forbids it, where conscience forbids it, where God's law of love and right forbids it, twenty-nine hundred and eighty-seven offenders, men, aye, and women, too, stand up defiantly from morning to night, from day to day, casting wide-spread the seeds of misery and death; and verily, from these seeds, there is for ever reaping an abundant harvest. Does not public consistency impel to one of two courses, either that the government should recognise this death-dealing liquor trade as right, and suffer it to go on in its accursing work without any condemnation or restriction upon the statute books; or, on the other hand, in so far as, by legislation, the rum traffic is marked as an evil, a curse, and a wrong, so far should there be a strict enforcement of all laws that bear upon this business!

Mr. Flagg still continues to be very troublesome to all those who strive to live by over-reaching contracts on city works.

The Comptroller has withheld a payment of ten thousand and six hundred dollars on the contract for building pier No. 45.

The commissioners, who conducted the investigation of the work, make the following statement: "Had the terms of the contract been complied with, there should have been driven ninety piles, two rows wide through each bridge, and four piles on either side of each block, as before remarked; there have been no piles driven through the bridges, the only ones driven being a row of twenty on the south side, and a row of nineteen on the north side, making thirty-nine piles in the place of ninety."

The report closes as follows: "Take the whole work as it stands, we can not refrain from remarking that it is one of the most barefaced attempts to evade a contract that has ever come under our notice."

THE NEW BIBLE-HOUSE.

The new Baptist Bible-House has been publicly opened with appropriate ceremonies. The edifice is in Nassau-street. The ground upon which it stands was purchased for about sixty thousand dollars, and the expense of building was about seventy-five thousand dollars. Many of the Baptist benevolent societies are to have their offices in this house. The object of the organization by which this house has been erected, is the dissemination of the Scriptures as already translated. This Society does not sympathize with new versionists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special thanks were returned for the rain on last Sabbath forenoon in all the Episcopal churches in this city, by the ure of the form of thanksgiving in the prayer-book appropriate to such occasions.

Nearly three fourths of the police force of the city of New-York is composed of Irishmen and Germans.

The New-Haven depot has a bad name for pick-pockets. All good people who have occasion to travel by this road should see to it, that by the temptation of their carelessness no rascally thief shall have an additional sin put to his charge. Ladies should be suspicious of all polite strangers in such places, for disinterested kindness is not a common thing in such crowds. A returned Californian was lately robbed of five hundred dollars while at this depot. The public can, by proper guarding of their pockets, destroy the profits of this light fingered trade.

The shade trees are dying in all the parks. It is a serious offence against five hundred thousand people, men, women, and children, who draw something of health and enjoyment from these little city oases. It is a great offence against this great multitude for any park-keeper or tree-tender to suffer one leaf to wither by his neglect of duty.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first of a series of popular lectures, to be delivered before this body, was given last week in the lecture-room of the new Clinton Hall, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. His subject was "The Life and Fortunes of Louis Philippe."

PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

ASHES—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad. val.		Irish & Eng. slv.—	8½@9
Pot, 1st sort, 100—	@ 7 —	Dry South—	@ —
Pearl, 1st sort—	@ 6 50	Calcutta Buff—	10 @ 11
BARILLA—DUTY: 10 ₩ ct.		Do. dry, ₩ pcs—	10 @ 11
Teneriffe, ₩ ton,	25@27—	Do. gr. salted—	20 @ 25
BARK, (Quercus)—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct.		Do. do. slaugh..	1 @ 2
No. 1, ₩ ton—	@—	HONEY—DUTY: 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
BEESWAX—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad. v.		Cuba, ₩ gal—	72 @ 75
Am. Yel'w, ₩ lb—	23@23½	HOPS—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
BOTTLES—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		1853, Pac. & W't—	@ —
Bristol Por. ₩ gr.	8 @ —	HORNS—DUTY: ₩ cent ad val.	
BREAD—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad. val.		Ox, B.A. & R.G.	@ —
Pilot—	₩ lb— 7 @ —	Do. C.	13 50 @13 00
Fine Navy—	8½ @ —	INDIGO—DUTY: 10 per ct. ad val.	
Navy—	6½ @ —	Bengal—	All 1 15 @ 1 40
Crackers—	7¾ @ 7¾	Madras—	63 @ 1 40
BRISTLES—DUTY: 5 ₩ ct. ad val		Manila—	28 @ 55
St. Petersburg,		Caracas—	60 @ 65
1st sort, ₩ lb—	1 @ 1 75	Guatemala—	75 @ 1 05
St. Petg, 2d sort—	65 @ 75	IRON—DUTY: 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
Okatka Sds & wh	2 25 @ 2 37	Pig, Eng. and	
Siberian—	₩ lb— 1 @ —	Scotch, ₩ ton	25 @ —
Arch. gray & wh.	40 @ 45	Bar, Brit. TVF—	115 @120
CANDLES—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct.		Bar, Nor. NFK—	@ —
Mould, Tal. ₩ lb—	15 @ — 16	Bar, York Sips,	@ —
Sperm—	28 @ 30	Bar, Russ. PG—	@ —
Do. pat. Kings'ds	40 @ —	Bar, Russ. NSab—	@ —
Do. Do. J. & M's—	40 @ —	Bar, Sw. or. sizes—	@ —
Adamtine, City—	20 @ 28	Bar, Am. rolled—	@ —
COAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		Bar, Eng. refd.	@ —
Liv. Orl. Wh'n.	12 @ —	Bar, Eng. Com.	70 @ 75
Sidney—	@ 8 —	Sheet, Russia, 1st	
Pictou—	@ —	qual—	₩ lb— 11½@ —
Anthr, ₩ 2000 lb.	7 50 @ 8 —	Sheet, E. & Am—	@ —
COCOA—DUTY: 10 ₩ ct. ad val.		IVORY—DUTY: 5 ₩ cent ad val.	
Maracaibo, in bd—	17 @ —	Prime—	₩ lb 7 @ 8
Guayaquil, in bd—	@ 8 25	Interior—	@ 6
Para, in bond—	6 @ 6¼	LEAD—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
St. Domo, in bd—	@ —	Galena—	₩ 100 lb 6 50 @ 6 75
COPPER.		Spanish—	@ —
Java, white ₩ lb—	12½@ 13½	Bar—	@ —
Mocha—	14½@ —	Pig—	@ 5
Brazil—	8¾@ 11	LEATHER (Sole)—	20 @ 27 50
Laguayra—	10 @ 10½	Oak Sl. Lt. ₩ lb—	27 @ 30
Maracaibo—	10½@ —	Oak, Middle—	25 @ 27
St. Dom'o, cash—	9¼@ 9½	Oak, heavy—	25 @ —
COPPER—DUTY: Bolts and Bars, 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		Oak, dry hide—	@ —
Sheets, ₩ lb, Hor. and Old, 5 ₩ c. ad v.; Sheathing, FREE.		Oak, Ohio—	@ —
Sh'ng, new, ₩ lb—	20½@ —	Oak, Sus. Light—	@ —
Sheathing, old—	24 @ 25½	Oak, BA weight—	@ —
Sheathing, 3d—	@ 27	Hemlock, light—	@ —
Pig, Chili—	@ —	Hemlock, hdd—	@ —
Bolts—	@ —	Hemlock, heavy—	@ —
CORDAGE—DUTY: 25 ₩ ct. ad v.		Hemlock, dam—	@ —
Foreign, ₩ lb—	@ 9½	Hemlock, pr. do—	@ —
Manil. Am'n. m—	16½@ —	LIME—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.	
Bolt Rope—	@ — 20	Rockland, com—	@ —
CORKS—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		LUMBER—DUTY: Timber and Boards, 20 ₩ cent; Boards, &c., shaped for use, 30; Boards, &c., rough, 20 per cent ad val.	
Velvet, qts, pr gr—	35 @ 45	Timber, W. P. ₩ cub. ft—	@ —
Velvet, pts—	20 @ 25	Timber, E. Bay—	@ — 24
Viol—	@ 4 @ 15	Timber, W. C. ₩ or Bms. ₩ M't.	17 @18 75
COTTON—DUTY FREE.		Timber, oak ₩ c. f—	@ —
NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.		Timber, Gl. WO—	@ —
Upland—Ordinary, 7; mid. 9; mid. fair, 9½; fair, 10¼.		Timber Ord M.	@ —
Florida—Ordinary, 7; mid. 9; mid. fair 9¾; fair, 10½.		Timber, Geo., YF.	@ —
Mobile—Ordinary, 7; mid. 9½; mid. fair, 10; fair, 10¾.		Or. or L ₩ cft—	@ —
New-Orleans Ordinary, 7¼; mid. 9¼; mid. fair, 10½